OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

THE NEW NORTH.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

VOLUME IX. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY JUNE 18, 1891. NO. 20.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance EXCHANGE.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each

Also many of the Finest Business Sites.

Time given purchasers who intend buying.

Sole agent for all property of M., L. S. & W. R'y Co. Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

• • LOANS • •

I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

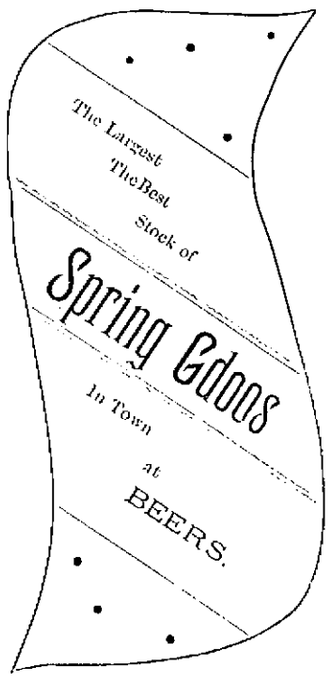
INSURANCE

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world, and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurance at Equitable Rates.

ABSTRACT

The only Abstracts of Oneida Lands. Two Complete Sets

Office on Davenport street. PAUL BROWNE.



O. F. Wissler

MAKER OF FINE

CIGARS

The "Soo" and O. F. W

ARE OUR SPECIALTIES.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Shoes.

Our line of Dry Goods is always well assorted with the newest things in market. Car load of Groceries always in stock. We carry the best and leading makes of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Shoes, such as The Celebrated John Kelly, McClure, Bloser & Eggert and many other makes. Men's and Women's Furnishing Goods, Clothing Hardware and Lumbermen's Supplies, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention. We are also at the bottom on prices.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

New Church Building.

The Baptist church society have decided to begin building their new church at once. The site, which is to be permanently decided upon, will doubtless be on Brown street, immediately north of the High School building. Rev. D. W. Hurlbut, of Milwaukee, was here this week, and submitted plans and specifications, which the directors agreed upon. They are for a modern church building after the style of one in Milwaukee, and will cost between 3,000 and $3,500. The Baptist Home Mission Society give $500.00 and loan $500.00 more towards helping the new society here.

Graduating Exercises.

The city schools close to-morrow. A class of three have completed the course of instruction of Free High Schools, and will go forth to-morrow with the first Diplomas ever issued by the Rhinelander Free High Schools. An elaborate and entertaining program has been prepared, and will be given at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening beginning at 8 o'clock. The graduates are Addie Razin, Myrtle Westenhaver and Harry Davis. Following is the complete

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental Quartette
Declamation ..... Luther Brown.
Vocal Solo ..... Mrs. J. Reardon.
Essay ..... *Addie Razin.
Chorus ..... Young Ladies.
Declamation ..... Robbie Schell.
Instrumental Duet ..... { Lola Billings. Elma Kueht.
Essay ..... *Harry Davis.
Vocal Solo ..... Lizzie Redford.
Declamation ..... Lola Billings.
Instrumental Quartette
Valedictory ..... *Myrtle Westenhaver.
Instrumental Solo ..... Jessie Langdon.
Presentation of Diplomas
Chorus by young ladies
Dismissal

Killed at His Work.

A. E. Skeen, brakeman on the Soo Line way freight from Pennington to Weyerhouser was killed yesterday afternoon by falling between the cars. The accident happened near Sanders, a few miles west of here. The Conductor Woodruff went ahead on the moving train and was followed by Skeen. There were some flats loaded with lumber in the train and it was a big jump from the top of the boxcar onto the timbers, Woodruff made it and looked around just as Skeen was climbing down the ladder, evidently to step on flat car platform instead of jumping. That is the last seen of him. He was not missed until the train reached Rhinelander. They returned with the train and found his body lying between the rails, the left foot, arm and shoulder crushed. A Coroners jury was empanneled by Coroner Jewell and returned a verdict of accidental death.

Skeen had been at work upon the Soo Line for some time. He was a single man of excellent habits and the only support of an aged mother who lives in Chicago. He boarded with the family of Mr. Pingry here, and was known to many in the city

The body was taken to Chicago today. It was accompanied by Conductor Woodruff.

Married.

TURRISH—KEATING—At the home of the bride's parents, at Antigo, Wisconsin, July 17, 1890. Mr. Henry Turrish, of this city, and Miss Margaret Keating, of Antigo, Wis.

The groom is well known here, although but a recent resident. He is the head man for Captain Henry, and has recently purchased the Winberg residence, where the newly married couple will begin housekeeping. The bride is spoken of as a most estimable young lady by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Turrish will be gladly welcomed here.

JENKINSON—DREWSEN—At the residence of the bride's sister, at LaCrosse, Wis., Monday, July 15, 1891. David L. Jenkinson and Miss Lulu Drewsen, both of Rhinelander.

The young people are both well known here, and have scores of friends who will wish them an unlimited amount of happiness and prosperity. They will arrive home from LaCrosse tomorrow.

KIETH—JAMIESON—At the home of the bride, at Gladstone, Mich., Eldredge H. Kieth, of this city, and Miss Prudy Jamieson.

The groom is a successful dentist here, and his friends gladly welcome him into the army of Benedicts. The newly wedded pair will begin housekeeping next week in their recently purchased house on Oneida Avenue.

PARISH—CARRINGTON — At St. Andrew's Church, Ashland, Wisconsin, Thursday evening, June 21, 1891. Judge J. K. Parish and Miss May W. Carrington.

John and Henry Tuttle took a trip to Rhinelander last Friday. While there John accepted a position with the Conro Lumber Co. as filer, and will remain there during the summer. Henry returned Saturday evening.—Wausau Pilot Review.

Miss Anna Kraus, of Saginaw, Mich., is visiting with her sister, Mrs Mark Shafer, in this city.

The family of C. Faust is visiting in Oshkosh.

Baby carriages—all the styles—all prices—at Hildebrand's. *

Group pictures a specialty at Wolcott's new gallery on Brown street. *

Photos, cabinets, cards or panels, at reduced prices at Walcott's new gallery

Wolcott, the photographer, is always ready to take views anywhere in the city. *

F. J. White and wife, of Milwaukee, were guests at James Harrigan's over Sunday.

Will Carr left Tuesday for LaCrosse to attend the meeting of State Sons of Veterans.

Miss Mamie Spencer, of Waupaca, is visiting with her sister Miss Clara, this week.

Choice selected Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron seed potatoes $1.25 per bushel at Jewell & Bastian's. *

Bread is the staff of life, and you want fresh, wholesome bread. Try Reed's the best in town. Ask your neighbors about it.

The best condition powders is pure Linseed Oil Meal. One ton just received at B. F. Edwards & Co.'s flour and feed store. *

Miss Smith's farewell party at the Rhinelander Opera House was a pleasant affair socially but not very successful financially. Only 24 tickets were sold.

James Canty, of Minocqua, is in town this week. He still favors his right leg on all possible occasions, due to a sudden stop at third base in the ball game here last week.

A fishing party consisting of Chris Eby, Mark Shafer and Will Ogden have gone to Dudley trout fishing this week. Some big rainbow trout are being taken from the creek there.

F. A. Hildebrand has the finest line of furniture ever shown in the city. Those who desire to purchase furniture of late style and at reasonable prices need not go to the city for it. *

William Miller was arrested for deserting his wife, but when it come before Justice Briggs he had no trouble in proving that his wife done all the deserting there was, and consequently Miller was discharged.

Sheriff Mesker, of Forest county, was in town Monday with two fellows accused of breaking open a safe at Three Lakes. He was taking them from the Antigo jail to their trial in Crandon.

Teacher's Examination will be held here next week. Most of those who have been teaching the young idea for the past term will write for certificates again. The latter part of next week they go to their homes to spend the summer.

Joe End and John Reisse, of Sheboyban, came up last Saturday, and in company with Paul Browne and John Reardon, lured about 250 pounds of the finny tribe from the Mercer waters. Several good sized muskallonge were in the string.

A. McGillivray, proprietor of the fishermans resort at Pine Lake, was in town Tuesday and purchased three new boats for his livery, making eight in all. He says the fishing at his place is first class, and that he is ready to take care of tourists in the best of style. *

The Mixed Pickle company played to a good sized house last Thursday night which was remarkably demonstrative. Every one in the company was received with vociferous applause. The company are now playing the northern peninsula. Frank Broulette is advance agent.

Health Officer Tuttle ordered a couple of North Siders to get their hog pens out of the village limits. They failed to comply and were brought up before Justice Briggs, where they not only concluded to properly observe the ordinance in the future, but also paid between five and six dollars extra for cost.

C. W. Flanner, who held the position of day operator in the Lake Shore depot during the year of '89, committed suicide at Pembine some time ago. He went there May 10th, and borrowed a shot gun, saying that he was going out for a hunt. He was never seen again, but about ten days ago his body was found by a party of land lookers who were going through some burned timber. It was badly burned, but disclosed a gaping gun shot wound through the body. The gun lay by his side. His wife and son came from their home in Minnesota to take the body. The cause of his suicide was undoubtedly the fact that he had for the past 3 or 4 years entirely neglected his family and wherever he was, passed himself off for a single man, going in society and spending his wages freely, while his wife and five children were left destitute. He is remembered by many here.

The North Side Defeated.

The Alert and Pelican Hose Companies met on the ball field Sunday to settle the much mooted question of superiority. The game was a good one, highly interesting to the crowd. It was for blood, and when the North Siders tied the score in the 6th inning the yells of their sympathizers re-echoed through the woods for miles. The Pelicans had the best fielders, but the Alert's battery was too strong for them. Some fine fielding was done by both teams. The Alerts are now looking for more trouble and will probably soon tackle the Hook and Ladder boys, who claim to be able to take care of themselves on the ball field against either of the hose companies. Following is the score of Sunday game:

PELICAN.	Runs.	Outs	ALERT.	Runs.	Outs.
Dimick, lf	1	4	Harrigan, c	2	4
Finkbine, 2b	2	3	Baldwin 1st	3	1
Chutt'r'n, cf	2	2	Sutton, 3d	1	3
Rogers, rf	2	3	Raymond, p	3	1
Wickson, ss	0	5	Brennan, 2d	0	4
Lawless, p.	0	4	Pingree, rf	0	5
Gardin'r, 3b	1	2	Cain, cf	1	4
Garroty, 1b	2	1	Guildinger ss	2	3
McDough'l, c	1	3	Lawson, lf	2	2
Total,	11	27	Total	11	27

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ALERTS,	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	1	—11
PELICAN	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	—11

Umpire, E. G. Squier.

Fire Alarm System.

Supervisor Chas. Wilson and Chief of the Fire Department, John Shroeder, left for Chicago and Milwaukee Friday night where they inspected a number of electrical fire alarm system in order to decide intelligently on the best style of alarm for Rhinelander. A Cleveland firm was represented here last week by an agent with a model, which was set at work in the town clerk's office. The inspection of the different systems in use in cities has led Messrs. Wilson and Schroeder to conclude that the only one which is at all practical would be a very expensive thing here. the idea was to have 16 alarm boxes, and the system costs $150.00 per box. The city of Stevens Point has just contracted for a fire alarm system with the Electric Light company for the sum of $150. This will be investigated before anything definite is decided upon here.

Lumber and Log Notes.

Wausau and Merrill mill men are greatly discouraged over the prospect for logs. Many of their mills will soon be forced to shut down for the season and unless rain comes plentifully there is no telling when they will get their logs.

Brown Bros. mill made a big record one day last week on the number of logs cut. The band handled 1270 in eleven hours and the rotary 1793 in the same time. The saws cut exactly the same scale on the day, a trifle over fifty-five thousand each.

The Bray & Choate Land Company, of Oshkosh, has been incorporated, Capital stock, $100,000.

The Circuit Court at LaCrosse has decided that saw mill owners are not responsible for every accident that may happen to employees in their mills.

Receipts of lumber in Chicago for the season to June 1st. were 525,000,000 feet, an increase of over 135,000,000 feet over last year.

The state of Washington will make extensive exhibits of trees and lumber at the world's fair.

Alger, Smith & Co., have sold to the Hall & Munson lumber company, of Saginaw, for delivery within the next five years, 100,000,000 feet of logs. These logs will be shipped to Bay Mills for sawing and from there shipped by rail to the destination. The purchase when closed, will amount to about $1,500,000.

The amount of damage done to pine timber in Wisconsin by the recent forest fires is said by good judges to be greatly over estimated. They say that the damage is comparatively light, providing the damaged timber is put in this season. The fire ran largely through old cuttings and in only a few instances did it run through green timber.

Geo. W. Carpenter, member of a firm of lumber dealers located at Buffalo Minn., was in Rhinelander Thursday for the purpose of inspecting the yard stocks carried by the several mill firms. He was not only pleasantly surprised at the quantity of lumber manufactured at this point but also at the system of lumber grading evidence in every yard—the lumber being far superior to lumber given the same grade at Minneapolis and other mill points. He also found the prices remarkably reasonable when compared with the prices asked by more western located manufacturers whose inferior gradings he had noticed, "but" he added, "I can take no advantage of the superior market here afforded, owing to the freight tariff fixed for points west and north of Minneapolis. With lower freight rates Rhinelander would be my buying point."—Herald.

Miss Brown, of Milwaukee, is in Rhinelander, prepared to give lessons in Pastel work. Her studio is at the residence of J. W. McCormick, and ladies interested are invited to call and see the work. Her pictures are now on exhibition.

JEWELL & BASTIAN'S

New Store!

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES,

Creamery and Dairy Butter,

Hay, Feed, Flour, Oats, Etc

J B. SHELL

—THE—

TAILOR,

Has the Finest and Most Complete Stock of Suitings in the City.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder.

BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,

CRANE, FENELON & CO.,

—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

Rhinelander Hospital.

RHINELANDER - WIS

A FIRST-CLAS INISTUTION.

For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury, during the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

J. M. DODD, Resident Surgeon.

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH ANN GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Etc.,

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE prospect of a large cucumber crop is as cheering to the druggists as the devourers thereof.

SIXTY-FOUR earthquakes were felt in Japan during March. On March 21 nine shocks occurred.

BROOKLYN has a girl forger aged eleven and a boy burglar aged eight, so it will be seen that the male sex is still clearly in the lead.

A STREET-CAR conductor in Chicago was fined ten dollars for using profane language in the presence of passengers. The precedent is as good as the habit is bad.

AGGREGATING the national, state and county indebtedness, the per capita in this country shows a decrease from $46.59 in 1880 to $20.46 in 1890, or more than one-half.

THE United States now has a larger trade with Costa Rica than any other nation. The total value of last year's imports was $4,250,000, of which the United States furnished $1,500,000.

THE experiment of assorting mail matter on steamships as it is assorted on railroads has proved to be a perfect success, and the plan will be adopted for the entire ocean postal service.

A LOUISIANA farmer is reported to be the possessor of a cow, perfect in every other particular, which is only the size of a good-sized Newfoundland dog. Whether or not it gives condensed milk is not stated.

GEN. BOOTH'S first practical move in the way of improving the condition of the working poor of London is to establish a match-making factory, in which a higher rate of wages will be paid than in ordinary concerns.

THERE are more women in British India (124,000,000) than there are men, women and children in Great Britain, France and Germany put together, with the population of several other minor European states cast in as well.

ANYBODY who buys a glass of liquor in Boston now can drink it standing, sitting, running, or lying down. The late restrictive law as to bodily attitude in imbibing fluids was regarded as contrary to the teachings of Delsarte, opposed to the spirit of Bostonism and un-Emersonian in its nature. Its repeal was inevitable.

A DUEL with rocking chairs is reported in New York. Many a man has had the unpleasant experience of a duel with one rocking chair in the dark, but when it comes to more than one he would have little chance to escape with his life. One rocking chair is more than a match for a man trying to find his way through a dark parlor.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the state department at Washington announcing the fact that subjects of foreign countries may only take advantage of the copyright laws of the United States when their respective governments are willing to grant the same privileges to subjects of the United States when in foreign countries.

THE sensational sun-spot man of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat declares that: "If the present spotlessness continues we may experience a year without a summer, in which frosts may be expected every month." That is what happened in "the cold year," 1816, when the country was new, but if we haven't outgrown that sort of thing by this time what is our boasted progress good for?

IN New York city there is a millionaire who smokes Pennsylvania cigars that cost him $1 per 100. He consumes three of these per day. In one year, therefore, his cigars cost him $10.95, in ten years $109.50, and in forty years the expense of the indulgence reaches the frightful total of $438. This reckless extravagance on the part of a New York millionaire is incredible, but the story is vouched for by persons of unimpeachable veracity.

NUMEROUS remedies, such as ammonia, oil of cloves, chloroform, etc., have been recommended for mosquito bites, but a writer says that ordinary soap is as good as any of them. He always carries a small piece with him on his country excursions, and in case of a bite makes a lather over the affected part and allows it to dry on. The burning is at once relieved and all pain soon disappears. Should it return, as sometimes happens, it is only necessary to repeat the application.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has one peculiarity in speaking of which at his Cambridge home he says: "I have always made it a rule of my life never to walk against the wind when I could by any means avoid it. Out of my windows here I study the direction of the air currents by the smoke or by the ripples of the water of the bay. My usual walk is between here and Chester park, but whether I ride there and walk back, or vice versa, depends upon the direction of the wind. I never walk both ways. There is a weather-cock atop the stable of a neighbor near by that generally gives me the cue."

THE four-masted ship Shenandoah, the finest and largest sailing vessel that ever flew the stars and stripes, reached San Francisco May 25 after a voyage of 126 days from New York. Her fastest run was thirteen knots an hour for twenty-four hours. There is only one larger sailing ship afloat, the French five-masted steel ship France. Faster time than the Shenandoah has been made often between New York and San Francisco, but by much smaller ships. Her length is 299.7 feet, her breadth 40.1 feet and her depth 28.8 feet, and she spreads 11,600 yards of canvas. Her net tonnage is 3,258.47 tons.

A REMARKABLE family is that of Charles King, of Salem, Mass., who died recently at the age of 110 years, leaving 600 direct descendants in four generations. One of his brothers lived 107 years, another 104 years and another eighty-nine years. Charles King had eight sons and six daughters. Of his children's children Charles, Jr., has fifteen, Michael twelve, and Jean, with whom he lived, seventeen—seven boys and ten girls, most of whom are enjoying good health. William, another son, who lived in Vermont, has fourteen, and a daughter, seventeen. A son, Francis, had fourteen, and Peter fourteen also.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IT has been decided by Assistant Secretary Bussey that, under the act of June 20, 1890, a soldier's widow, if dependent, may draw a pension even though she has remarried since the death of her soldier husband.

THE president has nominated the judges of the private land court as follows: Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be chief justice; Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado; Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas; Thomas C. Fuller, of North Carolina, and William M. Murray, of Tennessee, to be associate justices.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Leonard W. Colby, of Nebraska, assistant attorney general of the United States.

A BULLETIN from the census office shows that petroleum was produced in eleven states in 1889, namely: Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, Colorado, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas and Texas. The total production is shown to be 34,820,308 barrels, valued at $26,554,052.

FOR May the cotton exports aggregated 234,256 bales, valued at $11,460,987, against 100,098 bales, valued at $5,146,257, in May, 1890.

THE business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 12th numbered 241, against 247 the preceding week and 212 for the corresponding week last year.

THE EAST.

THE firm of Charles Haight & Co., flour merchants of New York, has failed for $400,000.

IT was said that ex-Warden Brush, of the Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison, had embezzled $175,000.

FIVE young persons who lived in Flushing, L. I., were drowned in Flushing bay by the sinking of a boat. They were Lizzie and Annie Ryan, Lizzie Ridenbinder, William Hoffman and Job Bernard.

HENRY and William Trumbar (brothers), living 10 miles apart in Luzerne county, Pa., retired to their beds in the best of health and in the morning both were found dead in bed by their wives. Representatives from each family went to communicate the sad news, when they met on the road half way between the houses.

THE Reformed Presbyterian synod in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., expelled the five young ministers charged with heresy.

CAMPBELL & CO.'S cotton mill at Manayunk, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, $325,000.

AT Princeton, N. J., the 144th annual commencement exercises of Princeton university took place.

W. B. PRESCOTT, of Toronto, Ont., was elected president of the International Typographical union at the session in Boston.

IT was said that Julio Merzbacher, the Spanish-American agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, was a defaulter to the extent of $300,000.

ERI GRAY, who is nearing his 108th birthday, has been taken from his little home at Roxbury, N. Y., to the poorhouse.

IN addition to the embezzlement of over $1,200,000 of the state's money by Bardsley, city treasurer of Philadelphia it was found that he had stolen $445,428 of school funds paid to him by the state treasurer for the year ended June 30, 1891.

SIXTY-FIVE graduates at the military school at West Point, N. Y., received diplomas from Secretary Proctor.

IN New York the London & Liverpool Clothing Company failed for $350,000.

A COAL train became unmanageable on a steep grade near Bellewood, Pa., jumped the track, and three men were killed and the engine and twenty cars wrecked.

ALONG the New Jersey coast a violent electrical storm prevailed, and at Hammond Daniel Cross and two of his children were killed by lightning.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THE death of Jerry Gillen occurred at Bankston, Ia., aged 110 years.

GOV. HOVEY, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation declaring the laws passed by the last legislature to be in force with the exception of the apportionment law, which he says was changed after its passage, and is therefore null and void.

AT St. Paul a new political party to be known as the "National association" has been organized, the object of which is to unite socially and fraternally all respectable citizens for the purpose of bettering their condition, in private or public life, by a course of debates upon political subjects.

AT Hickman, Ky., Lee James (colored) was hanged for the murder of Thomas Garvin in November, 1889.

IOWA prohibitionists in convention at Des Moines nominated for governor Isaac T. Gibson; lieutenant governor, J. G. Little; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. M. H. Dunham; justice of the supreme court, Daniel B. Turney; railroad commissioner, C. S. Hart. The platform favors straight out prohibition, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, Australian ballot reform, a state constabulary to inforce prohibition, and the immediate abolition of the whole United States internal revenue system.

FLAMES damaged the Concordia opera house at Baltimore to the extent of $100,000.

AT Lincoln, Neb., a storm did great damage to outbuildings and numerous houses were undermined.

THE courthouse at Fort Pierre, S. D., was burned, and all the records of Stanley county were consumed.

AT Akron, O., Thomas Hoffman, employed in a clay mill, slipped into a grinding machine and was ground to pieces.

REPORTS from the valley of the Red river in Texas and Indian territory, show the loss of life and property from the recent floods was greater than was at first supposed.

THE Peoria (Ill.) distiller, Edward Spelman, who was the chief officer in "Camp 20," Clan-na-Gael, at the time Dr. Cronin was sentenced to death in that body, died from injuries received in a fall.

OHIO prohibitionists in convention at Springfield nominated for governor John A. Ashenhurst; lieutenant governor, W. J. Kirkendall; supreme judge, H. L. Blake; auditor of state, Charles A. Reeser; school commissioner, Prof. E. B. Zollers. The platform declares in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic, opposes alien ownership of land, favors government control of railroads and telegraph lines, woman suffrage, liberal pensions and better immigration laws.

A TEN-ACRE tract of land slid down hill at Oak Mills, Kan. On the land there was a part of a wheat field, a farmhouse and several hundred trees.

THE firm of Little & Co., shoe dealers at Cincinnati, has failed for $160,000.

THE death of Col. Nathan Whitney, probably the oldest member of the masonic order in the world, and a soldier of the war of 1812, occurred at Dixon, Ill., at the age of 109 years and 5 months.

NEAR Leon, I. T., the bodies of two men, a woman and a child have been found in some driftwood. They were drowned in the recent floods.

AT Dayton, O., a cloudburst flooded everything. Lightning struck in many parts of the city and several tenement houses were blown down.

PROHIBITIONISTS at Jamestown, N. D., have succeeded in closing every saloon in the city.

CHARLES STEWART and Henry Glassow, aged 5 and 3 years, were burned to death in a barn at Fostoria, O.

IN session at Denver the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal church voted to drop from the membership in the church the ex-evangelist, Rev. Sam Small.

THE doors of the Central national bank of Broken Bow, Neb., have been closed.

IT has been decided by Chief Justice Gooding, of Arizona, that the Edmunds act against polygamy applies to all the territories as well as Utah.

IN Indianapolis a secret political conference of republican leaders was held for the purpose of organizing the friends of Mr. Blaine in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas in support of his nomination for the presidency in 1892.

CHLOE OUDEN (colored) died at Indianapolis at the age of 120 years. Her first child, Mrs. Rosa Blue, who was born in 1797, was at her bedside when she died.

THE treasurer's report at a meeting in Chicago on the 12th of the world's fair directors showed that up to date the receipts were $1,644,424.61; disbursements, $422,868.63; cash on hand, $1,221,355.98.

PETER WISLUND, aged 23, and Oscar Lunstrom, aged 14, were drowned in St. Paul's lake near Cambridge, Minn., while bathing.

AT Baltimore William Blaney (colored) was hanged for the murder of his grandmother and aunt in that city May 2, 1890.

FOREIGN diplomats invited to Chicago to see what preparations have been made for the world's fair arrived from Washington on the 12th.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY the bursting of a watersport near San Luis Paz, Mex., many lives were lost, a large number of houses were swept away, cattle were killed and 500 people made homeless.

THE czar has given orders to the Russian authorities to observe the ukase which directs that the expulsions be effected gradually in order to enable the Jews to wind up their business.

NEWS was received of the burning of the government warehouse at Honolulu. Loss, $250,000.

IN Russia the yield of winter wheat will be below the average and a large deficit in the rye crop is certain.

NATIVES of Matonga have massacred, roasted and devoured a French expedition from Loango under M. Crampel.

IN Mexico City bull fighting has been practically abolished, the authorities refusing to grant the necessary licenses.

IN Verona, Italy, repeated earthquake shocks were felt and many houses collapsed. The inhabitants were panic-stricken.

IN New Brunswick a belt of 40 miles wide and over 100 miles in length in the Lake St. John district had been swept by forest fires and several small settlements had been wiped out. Hundreds of settlers were driven from their homes.

BY order of President Barillas three prominent editors in Guatemala were arrested for criticising his government, and were made to sweep the streets with a ball and chain locked to their feet.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING'S name has been dropped from the British army list.

LATER.

COMPTROLLER LACEY in a communication to the secretary of the treasury explains why the Keystone national bank of Philadelphia was not closed sooner and claims there is no ground for criticising any of his actions. He also absolves John Wanamaker from any unjust dealings in the case.

TENCHBLERD, MAY & CO., wine merchants at London, have failed with liabilities amounting to £250,000.

AN excursion train went through a bridge near Muenchenstein, Switzerland, and sixty persons were killed outright and hundreds were injured.

BY the burning of a tenement house in New York Phillip Brady, aged 55 years; Catherine Brady, his wife, aged 50, and Phillip Brady, Jr., their 13-year-old son, lost their lives.

THIEVES tortured with fire an old man named Eli Brooks, living near Concantville, Pa., until he gave them over $40,000 in money, all he had.

SENATOR ABBOTT, of Montreal, has been called upon by the governor of the dominion to form a new cabinet.

FIFTEEN Chinese malefactors were beheaded at Kowloon. They knelt in a row in the public square and the executioner cut off their heads with a sword.

THE International Typographical union in session at Boston adopted a resolution favoring a nine-hour day after October 1.

ENGINEER CLARK was killed and three other persons fatally injured by a collision on the Louisville & Nashville railroad near Sebree, Ky.

FLAMES in the main building of the Philadelphia Abattoir Company caused a loss of $375,000.

A BARGE conveying 500 convicts to Siberia sank in the Volga at Nijnii-Novgorod, Russia, and over 100 of the convicts were drowned.

THE Anaconda copper mine in Montana has been sold to a foreign syndicate, headed by the Rothschilds, for $20,000,000.

THE value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during May was $12,330,231.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 13th were: New York, .627; Chicago, .581; Boston, .522; Brooklyn, .500; Cleveland, .478; Philadelphia, .466; Pittsburgh, .429; Cincinnati, .400. The percentages of clubs in the American association were: Boston, .645; St. Louis, .625; Baltimore, .607; Cincinnati, .490; Columbus, .462; Athletic, .423; Louisville, .421; Washington, 120.

IN SIR JOHN'S PLACE.

Senator Abbott Selected by Lord Stanley to Form a New Cabinet for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been called upon to form a ministry, and has undertaken the task. It was in conformity with his excellency's desire that Mr. Abbott undertook the formation of a cabinet, and the honorable gentleman's decision was arrived at with a full understanding with those of his colleagues who had been spoken of in connection with the premiership, and with assurances from them of their cordial support.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—Mr. Abbott, the premier-elect, spent Sunday quietly at his office in the senate. He spent several hours in conference with prominent politicians. It is officially stated that Mr. Abbott is making good progress with his task and will probably be able to announce when the house meets on Tuesday that he has formed a new ministry. The government will be carried on upon the old lines until after the session, when a reconstruction will follow. It is understood that all the recent colleagues of Sir John Macdonald have been invited to join Mr. Abbott's ministry. Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, George E. Foster and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell have already accepted portfolios.

[John J. Caldwell Abbott was born on March 12, 1824, in the rectory of St. Andrew's parish, county of Argenteuil, Quebec. His father was Rev. Joseph Abbott, M. A., who in 1815 came from England and settled at St. Andrew as the first Anglican incumbent. Mr. Abbott graduated from McGill college, Montreal, and at once entered upon the study of law. At the age of 27 years he was called to the bar of lower Canada. It was not until 1859 that he entered political life as member for his native county in the assembly of Canada. From that time onward he took an active part in the transactions of the house, notably in reference to commercial matters. He was made Q. C. in 1862 and for a short time was member of the Sandfield Macdonald ministry as solicitor general. In 1864 he introduced and fought through the house the "insolvent act," probably his chief work as a legislator. In 1867, upon confederation, Mr. Abbott was elected to the house of commons. In the negotiations of the syndicate, of which Sir Hugh Allan was chief, for the Pacific railway charter Mr. Abbott acted as counsel, and through his confidential clerk's treachery the famous private correspondence which caused the Pacific scandal saw the light. In the defeat of the government at that time Mr. Abbott shared, and remained in private life until 1887. He was elected 2, that year and sat through parliament until 1887, when he retired. He was subsequently elevated to the senate, of which he has of late been the government leader. Next to the insolvency act, the measure by which his reputation has been most enhanced is the jury law consolidation act for lower Canada.]

THREE SCORE ARE DEAD.

An Excursion Train in Switzerland Plunges Through a Bridge—Sixty Lives Lost—A Hundred or More Persons Injured.

BERLIN, June 15.—A fearful accident is reported from Switzerland. A railroad bridge across the Moenichen, a small affluent of the Rhine, at Stein, in the canton of Basel, not far from Germany, gave way Sunday under the weight of an excursion train, crowded with throngs of people.

The long train was crowded with people on the way to attend a musical fete. Sixty persons were killed outright while hundreds were injured. Two engines and the first car plunged into the river and all the passengers in the car were drowned. Two cars remained suspended from the bridge. All the trainmen were killed. Thirteen cars were saved. The musical fete at Muenchenstein was abandoned as soon as the news of the accident arrived, and hundreds of villagers hurried to the scene to assist in rescuing the victims. The bridge was an iron skeleton structure which was considered well built and substantial. The only apparent reason for the collapse of the bridge is that the train left the rails and threw its entire weight on one side of the bridge.

The gorge was about 30 feet deep and the water was deep and swift. The engines and car were entirely submerged and none of the passengers or trainmen were able to escape. The bodies of these victims remained a long time in the water before being reached but finally the car, which was badly crushed and splintered, was torn apart and the victims penned within released. Of the remaining cars all were more or less damaged, the forward one being almost suspended over the torrent below, having been thrown off its trucks and lying almost crosswise of the track. All the others were derailed and not a passenger escaped without some injury. At least a hundred were badly hurt and of these several, it is feared, will die. The dead and wounded were taken to Stein. The calamity has stricken the people with horror. Relief trains with surgeons have been sent to the scene of the accident.

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

Three Persons, Father, Mother and Son, Burned to Death in Their Home.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A whole family—father, mother and son—was swept out of existence Sunday morning by a fire which completely gutted the five-story brick apartment house at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Seventy-fourth street. The victims were Philip Brady, a laborer, aged 55 years; Catherine Brady, his wife, aged 40 years, and Joseph Brady, their son, aged 13 years. The fire started at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, when everybody in the building was asleep. That many other persons did not lose their lives is owing entirely to the active work and heroic conduct of the firemen.

Latest from the Red River Flood.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A Gainesville (Tex.) special says: A gentleman in the city today from Belcher, on the Red river in Montague county, 40 miles west of Gainesville, regarding the flood disaster of last week in the Red river bottoms in the locality of Belcher, says in most instances the damage has been underestimated. The bodies of thousands of dead cattle, horses, hogs and other animals are scattered along the river banks. Beds, chairs, tables and all sorts of furniture are found in the bottoms since the water went down.

Dynamited a Dwelling House.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 15.—An attempt was made Thursday night to blow up Ira Travoli's house. A cartridge of dynamite was shoved under the corner of the house and exploded, tearing out the whole side and throwing the occupants about promiscuously. Travoli, his wife, and four children were sleeping in the house at the time. The bed occupied by Travoli and his wife was blown clear to the ceiling. The only one injured was a little girl, whose back was badly bruised. John Liggett, a neighbor, is suspected of the crime.

OUR BANNER.

The National Emblem Will Contain Forty-Four Stars After July 4.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Another star will glitter in the national flag July 4. This is not because of any recent admission of a state. For there has been none. But the law requires that the admission of a new state shall be signalized in the national banner from the independence day following the admission. The new star which will find a place July 4 this year will stand for Wyoming. That vigorous young commonwealth came in after last independence day by just a week or so. Idaho had been more lucky as the president had signed the bill admitting it the evening of July 3, so it has had its star all the year. With the one added for Wyoming the stars will number forty-four. It promises to be several years before any more territories are admitted into statehood, so that the emblem is not likely to undergo further change for some time to come. In unofficial flags the admission of Wyoming has been recognized by its extra star for nearly the year past, and the grouping of the stars has been according to the individual flag makers. It is left for the army emblem to fix the grouping according to the government's idea. This is done in the order just issued by the war department as follows.

"The field or union of the national flag in use in the army will, on and after July 4, 1890, consist of forty-four stars in six rows, the upper and lower rows to have eight stars, and the second, third, fourth and fifth rows seven stars each in a blue field."

Every flag floating as the sign of authority of the national government will henceforth conform to this order. The flags with less than forty-four stars and with the old grouping will not be at once condemned, for the government does not go to that extravagance. But as the new emblems are called for the new order will be observed and the old flags will gradually disappear.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Members of the Executive Committee Organize a Plan of Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, June 15. The executive committee of the people's party was in session at the Laclede hotel Saturday. The committee consists of seven members, but Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Davis, of Texas, wrote that they would not be able to be present. The members were: H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois; George F. Washburn, of Massachusets; William Weaver, of Iowa; A. O. Wilkins, of Kansas, and M. C. Rankin, of Indiana. The committee was in executive session all day and adjourned subject to the call of the chair. It was agreed to make the special features of the campaign the support of the subtreasury scheme in modified form, the government to loan money on real estate and nonperishable farm products. The government ownership and control of railroads are to be advocated and the wage earners are to be supported in their fight against the encroachments of capital. A constitution was drafted for the organization of county clubs all over the country; a resolution against fusion or consolidation with any other party was passed, and another authorizing committees in states without any organization to appoint associations to help them. A bureau of information is to be organized by the secretary and an address to the people of the United States is to be issued. It was decided not to call a national convention until after the alliances meet at Cincinnati next February.

SUFFERING WITH RABIES.

Dogs and Cattle in the Vicinity of Dunlap, Ia., Going Mad.

DUNLAP, Ia., June 15.—There is considerable excitement a few miles east of Dunlap over dogs and cattle going mad. Within ten days past thirteen cattle have been shot in one neighborhood, eight of them from the herd of George Runnells. The cattle appear to be "dumpish" and then refuse to eat, becoming excited and wild, frothing at the mouth and starting at any moving object. One man was chased through the brush and trees for over a quarter of a mile before he could escape from one of the mad cattle. Mr. Runnells had eighteen head of cattle in this pasture and whenever there is any sign of the disease apparent in an animal it is shot. About twenty dogs in the vicinity have been killed. The symptoms were identical with those of the cattle. A child of James Fantz was given milk from a cow that was shortly afterward affected. The child shows symptoms of hydrophobia and is in a critical condition.

HIS CAREER ENDED.

Geronimo, the Noted Mexican Stage Robber, Killed.

TUCSON, A. T., June 15.—Deputy Sheriff Gray arrived here Saturday morning with the body of the notorious Mexican stage robber, Geronimo, and Leon, his accomplice. They had been robbing stages in southern Arizona during the last five years, and others have been after them continually. Friday night Gray and his posse ran them down in the mountains near Pantano. They made a fight and Geronimo fired five and Leon three shots without effect. Geronimo was killed and Leon surrendered. Geronimo robbed the United States mail and stage passengers more than a dozen times and has committed many murders. He was captured several times and escaped. Leon, his accomplice, up to six months ago was a deputy sheriff.

A DOLLAR SHORT.

Result of the Count of the Cash in the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The count of the cash in the vaults of the treasury consequent on the recent change in the office of treasurer has so far resulted in the discovery of a discrepancy of one dollar. This is missing from a bag of silver in a vault containing nearly $70,000,000. The bag broke open by its own weight and the decay of the canvas and its contents were scattered among the other bags in the vault. It contained 1,000 silver dollars, all but one of which were found.

Big Fire in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning fire broke out in the main building of the Philadelphia Abattoir Company. The machinery and 1,000 carcasses of beef and 10,000 green hides were consumed. The loss will be about $375,000, covered by insurance divided among fifty companies.

Heavy Failure in London.

LONDON, June 15.—Tenchbeerd, May & Co., wine merchants, have failed with liabilities amounting to £250,000. The concern is the outgrowth of an old Oporto house.

LACEY EXPLAINS.

The Comptroller Says the Delay in Closing the Keystone Bank Was Due to the Misleading Statements of Its Condition by Examiner Drew and a Fear of the Effect of Its Failure Upon the Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The report of the comptroller of the currency, Mr. Lacey, to the secretary of the treasury, upon the Keystone bank of Philadelphia, is made public. It is a very lengthy document, making forty pages of type-written matter. It states that his first information was a communication from Bank Examiner Drew dated January 21, in which he stated that the accounts of the bank showed a hitherto concealed debt to its late president, Lucas, of $600,000, which had been concealed by manipulation of the accounts for a series of years by changing the accounts taken by Lucas to the general accounts of depositors and so altering the individual accounts on the ledger as to make the aggregate credits fit the general account. This has been done with the connivance of Marsh, who was cashier during Lucas' life time and who became president at his death.

The report of Examiner Drew showed that property of the Lucas estate valued at $225,000 had been secured through the assistance of the United States district attorney, and that it was hoped more might be added to it. He asked that the directors expressed a desire to raise $300,000 more to put into the bank. He also stated that Marsh had promised Lucas on his death bed to continue the deception in the assurance that profits from investments made by Lucas with the abstracted funds would replace the entire amount.

Comptroller Lacey states that he recognized that the responsibility was a grave one, but that he determined to delay because of promises that the amount would be made good by the directors, and that an immediate closing of the bank would probably cause a renewal of the serious financial troubles and monetary stringency through which the country had but recently passed and produce wide-spread disaster. Nor could he have lawfully closed the bank, as it did not then appear that its capital was impaired.

He had entire confidence in Bank Examiner Drew, who was one of the oldest examiners, having served under Comptrollers Knox, Cannon, Trenholm and Lacey. He urged the examiner to complete his examination and present a revised statement of the condition of the bank.

On February 15 he received this report, which disclosed an impairment of capital of $125,000 but did not indicate insolvency, as it still left the assets of the bank $375,000.

The comptroller on March 2 received a final and formal itemized report of the condition of the bank and then levied an assessment of $250,000 on the association to make good the impairment of the capital, announcing that unless it was met a receiver would be appointed. A committee from the bank had in the meantime assured the comptroller that this would be met within one week.

On March 14 the examiner reported that none of the amount had been paid in and that several of the directors elected in January had failed to qualify and did not seem inclined to zealously cooperate. He had also been unable to supply the vacancies in the board of directors.

To this Comptroller Lacey replied on March 17 that unless the payment of the larger amount of the assessment was made in five days he would take peremptory action. On March 19 Marsh visited the comptroller and after a statement from him the comptroller ordered the bank closed. He also consulted the department of justice as to the arrest of Marsh, but was advised against it, as it was not thought a man who voluntarily confessed the Lucas defalcation and made a trip to Washington to give details would attempt to flee.

As to the delay in closing the bank, he had no power to do so until an impairment of capital and failure to make the same good was shown, or he is satisfied of the insolvency of the bank. As soon as this point was reached the bank was closed.

The comptroller states very explicitly that Mr. Wanamaker, although holding 2,500 shares of the bank which he had received from Lucas as pledged certificates, never directly or indirectly suggested delay in closing the bank or appointment of a receiver, except in one telegram on April 2, in which he said that Marsh had indicated good progress in securing subscriptions, and that one day's delay in the appointment of a receiver would be advisable.

Mr. Lacey says he should not be blamed for allowing Marsh to remain in office so long after his confession. He supposed that Drew and United States Attorney Read would do whatever was necessary in the way of prosecuting Marsh if circumstances warranted it. Mr. Lacey further says that Mr. Wanamaker never suggested delay in the appointment of a receiver except to send him a telegraph April 29 saying that no harm would be done by delaying the appointment twenty-four hours longer.

He closes by saying that Bank Examiner Drew's several reports did not, in his opinion, reflect the true condition of the bank, and that he has been suspended until a fair and impartial investigation of his course can be made.

RELATED OF THE RENOWNED.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the head of his family, is the greatest real estate owner in the world.

A SLIM, quiet and unassuming country-vicar-like man is Dr. Sir Morell Mackenzie, the famous London throat specialist.

ABOUT six hundred and fifty men are employed in the construction of George Vanderbilt's castle at Asheville, N. C. It will require about two years to complete the building.

THE new Guatemalan minister to this country, Senor Antonio Batres, has a cocoanut plantation that yields him the snug little income of forty thousand dollars per annum.

SIR HENRY PARKES, the leading Australian statesman and to whom is due the fact that Australasia is now virtually a federal republic, began life as a farm laborer in England.

ELIHU THOMPSON, the Boston electrician, who is regarded as Edison's most formidable rival, is a slender young man with clear-cut features, a small brown mustache and wavy brown hair. He is a bright talker, a good listener and is very popular among the electricians of the east.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting of This Organization and Election of Officers.

The Farmers' Alliance in annual session at La Crosse elected officers as follows:

President, C. M. Butt, Vernon; vice president, R. P. L. Scritzeiner, Chippewa; secretary, N. E. Moseley, Vernon; treasurer, W. F. Donahue, Eau Claire; lecturer, Reuben May, Vernon.

A proposition to consolidate with the National alliance and Industrial association, prevailed with the proviso that it must be ratified by two-thirds of the local alliances. A communication was received from the Knights of Labor of La Crosse proposing a consolidation for the purpose of organizing a third party in Wisconsin in the interest of the laboring and producing classes. It was adopted unanimously and a committee appointed to take charge of the matter. The resolutions favor free coinage, abolition of national banks, government loan of money on land security at 2 per cent., cooperation of all industrial organizations in politics, government ownership of telegraph and railroad lines, election of president, vice president and senators by direct vote, postal savings banks and female suffrage.

Odd Fellows Installed.

The following officers of the grand lodge I. O. O. F. for the ensuing year were installed at Ashland:

Grand master, Harry E. Dickinson of Milwaukee; deputy grand master, Fred M. Griswold of Lake Mills; grand warden, J. L. Jorgenson of Green Bay; grand secretary, Richard Hoe of Jefferson; grand treasurer, David Adler of Milwaukee; grand chaplain, W. J. Fisher of Horicon; grand marshal, B. L. Stronse of La Crosse; grand conductor, Ben Heinemann of Wausau; grand guardian, F. W. Barriman of Appleton; grand herald, William Tessin of Milwaukee.

Order of Foresters.

The Catholic Order of Foresters in session at Milwaukee elected the following officers: P. J. Cahill, of Chicago, high chief ranger; John T. Kelley, of Milwaukee, high vice chief ranger; J. J. Dillon, of Chicago, high secretary; Henry Detmer, of Chicago, high treasurer; Dr. M. Brand, of Chicago, high medical examiner.

Deputy Fish and Game Wardens.

The following persons have been appointed deputy fish and game wardens: For Chippewa county, Richard Cosgriff, of Chippewa Falls; Florence county, George C. Youngs, of Florence; Sheboygan county, Stephen Miller, of Greenbush; Thomas Mangan, of Rathbun; Waukesha county, Hans Hanson, of Hartland.

A Student Shot.

According to custom Beloit college freshmen tried to prevent the senior preparatory class from holding its annual banquet. Several of the seniors were kidnaped. C. W. Ward, of Chicago, resisted and finally drew a revolver and shot H. H. Jacobs, a freshman, inflicting a flesh wound.

State Medical Society.

At the meeting of the State Medical society in Madison the following officers were elected:

President, G. P. Whittock, Grand Rapids; vice president, J. A. Hach, Milwaukee; secretary, C. S. Sheldon, Madison; assistant secretary, H. U. Wengle, Milwaukee; treasurer, Sidney S. Hall, Ripon.

Refunded the Money.

The Northern Pacific Express Company has requested the Seymours bank at Chippewa Falls to remit to the bank of Phillips, on their account, $8,000, the full amount of the money stolen from the company at Abbotsford which the Seymours bank had sent through their office.

Masons Elect Officers.

The masonic grand lodge of Wisconsin in session at Milwaukee elected the following officers:

Grand master, N. M. Littlejohn, Whitewater; deputy grand master, Fred King, La Crosse; grand senior warden, W. W. Perry, Eagle; grand junior warden, Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville; grand treasurer, Frank H. Starkweather, Beloit; grand secretary, J. W. Laflin, Milwaukee.

Fatal Quarrel Between Prisoners.

A quarrel took place in the county jail at Manitowoc between two men awaiting trial for burglary—Frank Jelinek and Herman Bluttig. The latter was struck on the throat with a pointed stick, which penetrated to his lungs, and he died in a short time.

The News Confirmed.

Three young men whose names are unknown have been arrested at Waldo on a charge of having caused the death of 14-year-old Fred Kopplein.

By the will of the late Mrs. C. L. A. Tank, of Fort Howard, nearly $100,000 is given to home and foreign missions.

Dr. Willis Danforth, for many years a leading physician of Milwaukee, died at his residence in that city at the age of 65 years.

George Beauvin, whose foot and arm were cut off in the Penokee Lumber Company's sawmill in Ashland county, secured a verdict of $10,000 damages against the company in the United States circuit court at Eau Claire.

John Van Zandt, formerly of Milwaukee, was run over by the cars at Mechanicsville, N. Y., and fatally injured.

Bishop Knight, of the Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee, died at his home, aged 60 years.

C. N. Cook, of Chicago, is held in $5,000 bonds at Juneau charged with having wrecked the banks at Juneau and Hartford.

At the annual meeting in Palmyra of the old settlers of southern Wisconsin the old officers were reelected and Thomas Carey, George Hooper and J. B. Chapin were made members.

Patrick McKnight, a Prescott railroad man, was fired at four times while asleep in bed. One shot struck him in the hand, but he was not badly hurt. He had no idea as to who his assailant was.

Charles Belding's flock of sheep on his farm in La Prairie were almost wiped out by a big storm. Belding went to the field and found forty-one of the sheep scattered along the wire fence dead.

All that part of Abbottsford lying southwest of the Wisconsin Central track was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $20,000.

Thousands of deer are being killed for their pelts on the state line between Wisconsin and Minnesota. The governors of both states will be asked to use their power in having this wholesale slaughter stopped.

In the United States court at Milwaukee Daniel and Nora Whalen, who kept a saloon near Appleton, were found guilty of giving liquor to Indians. The man was fined $50 and the woman $25, with one day's imprisonment each.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

THE FATHER'S PRAYER.

Lord, though his sins were scarlet,
And he went far astray,
These long years have I prayed Thee
Show him the narrow way.

Though with the swine he feasted,
O! bring him back to Thee;
My youngest born, O! save him,
Wherever he may be.

The only prayer now left me
Is, Lord, that Thou wouldst turn
His heart to Thee in sorrow,
Thus, Lord, that he might learn:

Though sin may not come nigh Thee,
The sinner may find grace;
If he repents him truly,
Thou wilt not hide Thy face.

For years, Lord, has he wander'd,
Let him arise and say:
"Against Thee have I sinned,
No longer here I stay:

"I will return unto Thee,
And at Thy feet will pray,
That, like the prodigal of old,
I be not turned away."

It may be, Lord, that never
He will come home to me;
I dare not pray for that, Lord,
While he is far from Thee.

Yet, Lord, all things are possible,
And mighty is Thy grace;
It may be the day cometh
That I shall see his face.

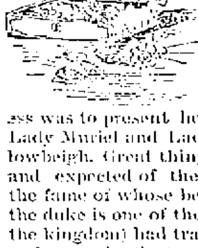
The face of him who left me,
My youngest born, my pride;
There came a day I deem'd it
Far better he had died.

But now my prayer is only,
O Lord, Thy will be done;
It may be in Thy mercy
Thou wilt bring home my son.

—The Academy.

A CLEVER ROBBERY.

How the Duchess of Lincolnshire Lost Her Diamonds.



ONE or two days before the last drawing-room at Buckingham palace, the duke and duchess of Lincolnshire came up to town from their place, Croppleton-Stoke, in Dorsetshire. The duchess was to present her two daughters, Lady Muriel and Lady Constance Willowbeigh. Great things were whispered and expected of the two debutantes, the fame of whose beauty and *dots* (for the duke is one of the richest peers in the kingdom) had traveled far and wide and created a flutter in "big lif" rather similar to that occasioned by the coming-out of the two Moncrieffe girls some thirty years ago, who afterward became respectively the countess of Dudley and the notorious but unfortunate Lady Mordaunt.

In short, the presentation was to be an event in society. Naturally the duchess, who is still a handsome woman and was a belle not so very long ago herself, wished to appear in all her war-paint, and, to that end, had had prepared a magnificent new court dress and determined to wear all the family diamonds, or, at any rate, as many of them as she could conveniently, respectably and decently get on her person, for the Willowbeigh diamonds are not only world-famous for their purity, size and great value, but for their immense number. When not in use—and the more magnificent gems see the light only on state or very particular occasions—they are kept in a specially desgned and extra strong safe at Coutts & Co.'s bank. The *modus operandi* of getting them from the bank is as follows: The duke himself drives in his brougham to the bank, accompanied by his private secretary (Hon. Augustus Fitzhardinge, son of the earl of Eastleigh) and a detective from Scotland Yard. The three, with the assistance of one of the bank officials, unlock the family safe, select such jewels as they desire, carry them to the carriage in waiting, and pile up the boxes on one of the back seats. The duke then seats himself beside them, the private secretary and detective take their places beside each other on the front seat of the brougham, and so they drive home to Belgrave square. The course usually followed upon arriving at the house was to place the diamonds immediately in the family plate-safe, kept in the duke's own dressing room.

On the present occasion, the diamonds were got from the bank the afternoon before the drawing-room day, but, on arriving at home, they could not get the safe open.

"No use fetching 'em back to Coutts', now," said the duke, shaking his head; "the bank is shut. And I dare not have a locksmith in without letting the servants know, for, supposing the lock

THE DUKE HIMSELF LOCKED THEM IN THE CABINET.

couldn't be opened, they would know the diamonds were here and nowhere to put 'em."

"I quite agree with you," said the duchess; "it would never do to let anybody even dream they were not locked up. Now, I have an idea. Do nothing to draw attention to them. Put the diamonds in the cabinet in the drawing-room, lock it with the ordinary key, treat them as if they were old snuffboxes, or miniatures, or bits of china, and forget all about them. We can fetch them down presently when there are none of the servants about."

"Well, it's certainly 'Hobson's choice as it stands," said the duke; "I suppose there is nothing else to do."

Well, the boxes were brought down by the duke and duchess, while the servants went down in the servants' hall and housekeeper's room at tea, and the duke himself locked them in the cabinet.

"Now," said the duchess, "don't fidget about, but act as if there were nothing there."

I do not think the duke closed an eye that night. At every sound he sat bolt up in bed and listened, and at daybreak sneaked down in his dressing gown to have a look at the cabinet. The diamonds were all right, and he went back to bed with a quiet mind. At eleven o'clock he was obliged to go to the city to preside at a meeting of directors of one of the great railway companies, but before he went had another look at the diamonds. All were safe, and he went up to the duchess' boudoir to ask her to keep an eye on the cabinet while he was out.

"Precisely what I won't do," said the duchess; "nonsense; be off to your meeting and forget all about these tiresome diamonds. I shall tell Townly to say 'not at home' if anyone should call. Good-by."

The duke had been gone about half an hour when a smart brougham and pair, with coachman and footman, drove up to the door. The carriage door had a coronet on it and so had the harness.

When Parkins opened the front door in response to a loud ring, he recognized the carriage and liveries of the earl of Thornberry and the earl himself just coming up to the door.

"Not at home, my lord," said Parkins, not waiting to be asked.

"I know that," replied Lord Thornberry; "I just met your master on his way to the city, and told him I was coming to see him about something I wished to ask him, and he begged of me to come and wait for him. Shall I go up to the drawing-room?"

"If you please, my lord," said Parkinson, passing him on to the groom of the chambers, who showed him into the drawing-room and asked him if he wished to see the duchess.

"By no means disturb her grace at this early hour," said Lord Thornberry; "don't even tell her I'm here, or I know she would kindly come down."

"Yes, my lord." And so the groom of the chambers and the butler returned to their quarters.

In about twenty minutes the drawing-room bell rang. Lord Thornberry was standing in the open doorway when the groom of the chambers came up.

"I shan't wait any longer for his grace," said Lord Thornberry; "I had no idea he would be so long. Tell him I had an engagement and couldn't wait."

"Yes, my lord," bowed the groom of the chambers, passing his lordship down to the butler and a couple of big powdered-headed footmen, who let him out.

"That's the new second coachman, I suppose," observed the butler to one of the footmen as the carriage drove off.

"No, it isn't," replied his fellow-servant; "it's a man I never see before."

"So is the footman for that matter," said the butler; "I never laid eyes on

THE BOXES WERE ALL THERE, BUT THE DIAMONDS WERE GONE.

one or t'other before. I don't quite make it out."

"Pooh," said the other footman; "no one never stays no time with the old earl. He be too ill-tempered."

When the duke's victoria drove up to his door it was after one, and before he could slip past the servants and get to the drawing-room, the groom of the chambers told him of Lord Thornberry's visit.

"Lord Thornberry?" said the duke, opening his eyes; "I didn't know he was in town."

"Why, he said as how he'd met your grace," said the butler.

"Met me?" demanded the duke. "Where?"

"On your grace's way to the city."

The duke did not stop to make any comment on this, but turned and went upstairs to the drawing-room as fast as his legs could carry him. His heart hammering away against his ribs, he unlocked the cabinet. Ah! what a relief! There lay the jewel-boxes safe and sound, all piled up exactly as he had left them.

"Georgina is right," he said, throwing himself into an armchair; "I'm making a fool of myself about those confounded diamonds. I hope I haven't drawn attention to them now. But it won't signify. Georgina will be wanting them so shortly. What a bore it is, having to dress so early for that tiresome drawing-room! What—the gong for luncheon already? I won't say a word about Thornberry's visit to Georgina. I wonder what the old fool meant by saying what he did. I don't make out his object."

Well, after luncheon, the duchess' maid requested the duke's valet to ask his grace for her grace's diamonds. This was the usual formula.

The duke said: "Certainly, I'll fetch 'em myself," and, smuggling the boxes out of the drawing-room cabinet, he sneaked them into his dressing-room and from there emerged with them in his arms and carried them to the duchess' door and gave them into her maid's own hands.

Ten minutes later, when the duke was just beginning to don his lord lieutenant's uniform, one of the footmen knocked at his door with the request from her grace that he go up to her at once. He found the duchess agitated almost to the point of hysterics. The boxes were all there, but the diamonds were all gone, as the duchess found on opening them. The reader can imagine the mental condition of the duke.

"Infernal old scoundrel!" he shouted; "Thornberry's bagged 'em, no doubt about it. By Jove! I'll have him and his house searched at once."

"But, my dear," expostulated the duchess, "how do you know it was Lord Thornberry? You didn't see him?"

"No; but Parkins and Venables and two of the footmen did."

"But are they sure it was he? Do they know him? Just ring and ask them."

All the servants were positive it was Lord Thornberry, yet the duchess, womanlike, refused to be convinced. One of the chief inspectors from Scotland Yard came in response to a message from the duke, and the whole thing was put in his hands. He enjoined absolute secresy at once, and the first thing he did, in obedience to an urgent suggestion from the duchess, was to ascertain the whereabouts of Lord Thornberry. He was at Cannes, had been there a month, and had never been away since his coming. So, of course, the theft was committed by several confederates, some playing the parts of coachmen and footmen for the most adroit of the three, who dressed up for the earl. The turnout and liveries and coronet were all strictly correct, and were no doubt got up with the special object of fooling the duke's servants.

They escaped the police for a time and went abroad, but were finally caught when attempting to dispose of the stolen stones to a Paris broker. Three years behind prison bars paid the debt of justice.

So this is why the duchess of Lincolnshire and her daughters, Lady Muriel and Lady Constance Willowbeigh, did not go to the last drawing-room. I need only add that, for obvious reasons, I have thought best to use fictitious names for the parties in this little incident.—Cockaigne, in San Francisco Argonaut.

THE PERIOD OF HUMAN LIFE.

Statistics Which Show That Our Grandfathers Died Too Young.

Baron Delessert—the founder of the Philanthropic society of Paris—found that the annual death rate in that city during the age of chivalry—the fourteenth century—was one in sixteen; during the seventeenth, one in twenty-six, and in 1824 one in thirty-two. Taking all of France together, the deaths during 1781 were one in twenty-nine; but in the five years preceding 1829 they were one in thirty-nine. Thus the value of life in France had nearly doubled since "the good old times."

It was next found that, in the prisons of England, which were already experiencing the good effects of greater cleanliness, better food, and other reforms, introduced through the efforts of Howard and his coadjutors, the health of the prisoners was so much benefited and their lives so much prolonged that, as Mr. Beecher said: "People might sigh for a location in some good salubrious prison." So great were the advances on all sides that Sir Edwin Chadwick, the father of sanitation, so far as it can be defined (steps to abolish disease and to deter death), became persuaded that there is a potential longevity in men of one hundred years, and that death at a period less than that should be counted premature. He was born in 1800 and died July 5, 1890; and if it is true, as many statisticians assert, that the period of human life has lengthened nine years since this century began, we can see that his belief was not altogether the dream of an enthusiast; for, in spite of the great advances made in the science of sanitation, and in the art of living so as to insure the highest health, he felt that only a beginning had been made, and that the coming century is to be the one in which the seeds planted in this are to attain their growth and bear their full fruitage.—Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, in Popular Science Monthly.

THE SCIENCE OF PALMISTRY.

A Science That Has Its Foundation Rather in Idealism Than in Fact.

Palmistry is founded on a belief that the character is, to some extent at least, indicated by the lines and formation of the hand. The thumb is supposed to indicate the will and intellectual power, the first finger to show the higher ambitions, the second the darker passions, the third the artistic temperament, and the fourth the business qualifications. The base of the thumb is called the mount of Venus; the base of the first finger the mount of Jupiter; the mount of Saturn is at base of the second finger; that of Apollo at the third, and that of Mercury at the fourth. The elevation at the base of the hand and next the wrist is the mount of the Moon, and midway between that and the mount of Mercury is the mountain of Mars. The palm is divided by lines, which are also fancifully designated. That round the base of the thumb is the life line; that which crosses the hand from the base of thumb to the mountain of Mars is the intellect line; that which runs from the base of the first finger to the mount of Mercury is the impulse or heart line. Indications are drawn from the mounds according to their prominence and position, and from the lines according to their clearness, length and freedom from splits or breaks. The entire science, if it be worthy the name, is in the highest degree fanciful, and has its foundation rather in idealism than in fact.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ANCIENT RECIPES.

Birds and Snails Employed in the Composition of Medicine.

"To Anoint the Ricketed Child's Limbs, and to recover it in a short time, though the Child be so lame as to go upon Crutches.—Take a peck of garden snails and bruise them, put them in a course canvas bag, and hang it up, and set a dish under it to receive the liquor that droppeth from them, therewith anoint the Child in every joynt which you perceive to be weak, before the fire every morning and evening. This I have known to make a Child that was extream weak to go alone, using it only a weeks time."

By the many recipe given for curious oyls, plaisters, oyntments, and salves, one judges that the efficacy of "outward applications" was seldom called in question.

"Oyl of Swallows" attracts one's attention; it would very hard to "make." What kind of swallows? where could one find them, and how catch them? "Take swallows as many as you can get, ten or twelve at least, and put them quick into a mortar." Alive or dead? feathers and all? we query. Unto these "pounded" swallows are added many herbs and spices. "Neat's-foot Oyl or May butter," much "wax and a pint of Sellet Oyl," the whole mess strained through a canvas cloth. Truly a fine oil for divers complaints. —Elizabeth Robinson, in Popular Science Monthly.

—From the Instruction Hour.—Officer—"Tell me some occasion when a soldier, even in time of peace, may have need of courage." Recruit—"When he has a complaint to make."—Fliegende Blaetter.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Turks esteem the beard as the most noble ornament of the male sex, and consider it more infamous for any one to have his beard cut off than to be publicly whipped, pilloried or branded with a red-hot iron. Almost any orthodox Turk would prefer being put to death rather than have his beard removed from his face.

—Freycinet, French minister of war is about to assume the protectorate of a new military museum in Paris. The plan of the institution originated with Meissonier. The contents will be old and new uniforms of the French army, weapons, military papers, orders of the French kings and emperors, and miscellaneous mementoes of great battles. Most of the exhibits of the military pavilion at the last world's fair will also be acquired.

—Grazhdanin of St. Petersburg (Prince Mestchesskiy's organ) contains the following book statistics: For every hundred citizens there are in Russia 1.5 volumes; in Great Britain, 6 volumes; in Austria, 6.9; in Belgium, 10.4; in Italy, 11.7; in France, 12. "This shows," says the enlightened editor, "that Russia has the right to last eight times as long as France. *Heaven grant* [the italics are in the original] *that Russia should always stand the lowest* in all the aspects of education."

—Some people have declared that in a gale of wind the Eiffel tower bent to the extent of two and even three meters. To settle the question Commandant Defforges has established a fixed telescope at the south foot of the tower. The instrument is directed on a scale at the top of the tower, so that the smallest oscillation can be observed. Thus far no greater oscillation than two centimeters has been noted; but Commandant Defforges thinks that in a strong wind it may reach ten centimeters.

—Under the directions of the German ministry of worship and education, the famous Crop tapestry of Greifswald university has been sent to Berlin to be mended. This tapestry, which pictures in life size figures the grand ducal families of Saxony and Pomerania at the feet of Luther, was given to the university in 1680 by the duke of Croy. Every ten years the tapestry is exposed, and a great festival is held in honor of the occasion. All the rest of the time it is secluded from sight.

—One of the daily papers of Rome publishes in every issue the following editorial notice: "For a report of a fight or a fire in which one or more human lives were lost we pay one lire and fifty cents; for a report of a suicide, one lire; for a report of an attempt at suicide, fifty cents; for a report of an accident at which a person suffered bodily harm, thirty cents; for reports of a murder, highway robbery, burglarly and other happenings of this kind, we pay according to the importance of the event, but in no case less than five lires."

—Germany's postal service has grown amazingly in the last eighteen years. Between 1871 and 1889 the number of letters to foreign countries increased from 40,000,000 to 140,000,000; of letters from foreign countries, from 38,500,000 to 122,000,000; of pieces of domestic mail, from 442,000,000 to 2,303,000,000; of packages and money orders, from 45,500,000 to 110,000,000. In 1889 107,825 officials were in the postal service, which included 21,198 offices, against 4,611 in 1871. Letter carriers go to the most remote mountain huts at least once daily, and in all cities there is a Sunday delivery.

—In the Crimea, the transcaspian and the Central Asiatic governments of Russia quicksands make large inroads every year, covering thousands of acres of the best arable soil. The most skilled engineers, under the direction of the ministries of the interior and of imperial property, have for many years tried to stop the evil, but with little or no success. Now the Imperial Geographical society has detailed a commission under the leadership of Kh. V. Hellman to spend the summer in Algiers and Egypt studying the nature of the quicksands in those countries and the methods by which the natives resist their inroads.

A SLEIGHRIDE ON STONES.

Queer Methods of Traveling in Madeira—The Kaleidoscopic Town of Funchal.

Funchal lies spread out on the hillside; the streets are steep and narrow, the whitewashed buildings picturesquely irregular, the people Portuguese-looking, dark-eyed, brown-skinned and fond of light colors in their dresses. The air is delicious to breathe, light and invigorating, and it seemed to us nothing could have been more exhilarating in the freshness of the early morning than our ride up the steep street and on to the winding road to the convent of Santa Clara, a long, low series of grey buildings that stood perched above us on the hill-top.

The ladies of the party rode into the courtyard and dismounted, and bought some exquisite hand-made lace from the nuns. Perhaps bargains constitute one of the unwritten laws of the island, or, may be, they serve as a zest to the daily routine of Maderia life; for even here some gentle haggling was indulged in, and smaller prices were taken by the nuns than they demanded.

Then, remounting our horses, we prepared to return. Funchal lay at our feet, a mass of white walled houses, pink stained, yellow stained, yellow tiled, gray roofed, green casemated and balconied, nestling amid the greenery of laurels, olives and cacti; glimpses of beautiful gardens, and rose-hued hillsides covered with the red orchilla weed, a gleaming mass in the brilliant weather, but all bleached and toned by the sun till what otherwise might have been crude and glaring incongruities were here all blended into one harmonious whole—one of Turner's pictures realized.

Two of the party elected to leave their horses and be conveyed back again by a "carro," a kind of basket chair or carriage on wooden sleigh runners that slid smoothly and swiftly over the pointed cobble stones with which the streets are paved, while a laughing native, running behind, acted both as groom and guider to the strange but comfortable conveyance.

Just before we reached the open market place we dismounted and dismissed our steeds. This was not a difficult matter—that is the dismissal. The payment—bargain included—had been settled beforehand, as the hirers of the said ponies had accompanied us wherever we went, clinging to the ponies' tails when they trotted up the steep ascent, and hanging on by the stirrup irons when they walked. To the uninitiated eye of the ordinary Briton we should no doubt have presented the appearance of the tag-end of a circus, especially as our costumes were gay and various—a lady in a pale blue blouse, a ship's officer in uniform, an artist in a big hat and a bow tie, a tie that never remained tied, but streamed gayly behind, and a youth in a light tourist suit.

The feather flowers that are made in Madeira are marvels of ingenuity, the little soft down feathers being utilized to simulate the petals and bursting buds of the natural article, all cunningly dyed in subdued tints. The market place is a long, one-storied building open on all sides to the winds of heaven, its interior filled with produce, the low, uneven steps crowded with fruit venders, rosary and crucifix sellers, bird merchants, with hundreds of canaries, love birds and attalavets—or, as a passenger erroneously called them, "affidavits in cages" trinket manufacturers, donkey boys, shock-headed children and beggars.

After leaving the market place we peeped into the church, dim, dark, mysterious, fragrant with flowers, and then, with sharpened appetites, climbed the steep street to the white-walled hotel, where we were ushered into a cool, flag-stoned apartment, where we sat down to an ample lunch. The large windows of this room opened onto a stone colonnade, and through the colonnade arches glowed a garden of roses, hoary with age, profuse with flowers, such a garden as the Sleeping Beauty might have dreamed her hundred years away in.

Upon inquiry we learned that this hotel had formerly been a convent, and we were at lunch in the refectory, writes a traveler. The colonnade was where the former inmates had once walked and worked at their embroidery; the garden had been cultivated and tended by the nuns. It was full of roses, masses of crimson and pink, of white and yellow Gloire de Dijon, roses that climbed over walls and balconies with the greatest luxuriance and filled the air with perfume.

By one of the arches a branch of vine leaves hung, and here we saw the chameleons clinging to the tendrils and catching flies; some of them we transferred to the flowers and then to the stone balustrades, and watched them change color with each successive removal.—N. Y. Journal.

A BRIDEGROOM'S COMB.

Worn by a Long-Haired Singhalese in a Wedding-Procession in Ceylon.

Just before leaving the canal which connects the Ging-Oya with the Lily Lake in Ceylon, we halted at a village where we saw a Singhalese wedding procession. The attentive bridegroom, whose knot of glossy black hair was of course fastened by a very large tortoiseshell comb, besides a circular comb on the forehead, held a large umbrella over a very sedate-looking bride, who walked behind him dressed in brocade, with a wreath on the back of her head, and the hair fastened with golden pins and a golden comb. The bridal dress, however, was not becoming, and we awarded the palm of beauty to a young girl in white, shading herself with a large banana leaf.

The people crowded to the banks to see the novel sight of European ladies traveling in a "padda-boat," writes a traveler. Most of the children were dressed with the elegant simplicity of our ancestors in the original Eden, except that they were adorned with one pearl tied around the arm, whilst others wore a tiny tin cylinder, containing some fetish, fastened to the waist. The little Roman Catholics are generally distinguished by a small crucifix or locket with some dedication to some saint, but many wear tiny bits of embroidered rag which are sold by priests as charms.

Nowhere have I seen more fascinating little children, with such soft brown eyes, coming so coaxingly to offer us gifts of flowers, and their mellifluous speech is as attractive as their personal appearance.

One handsome man brought his beautiful little girl and asked us to sketch her. She was quite naked, but in a few minutes later he brought her back in all magnificence of her green jacket and red skirt, with coral necklace and ear-rings.

As the proud father brought her on board, his own long silky black hair got unfastened and fell in rich masses over his shoulders. The effect was most artistic, but unfortunately in Ceylon it is not considered respectful to wear the hair hanging down in presence of a superior, so it is always coiled up in a knot.

In China it is just the contrary—the man who, for convenience while working, twists his long black plait round his head, must always let it down in presence of any superior.—N. Y. Journal.

How Barnum Was Bunkoed.

A good old story is told again of P. T. Barnum. Some years ago when he was here with the circus, a young woman called at his office and asked to see him. She was granted an interview, and told him she had a cherry-colored cat which she would sell him. Barnum told her to bring it and he would give her one hundred dollars for it. The next day she appeared at the office with a covered basket. Barnum lifted the lid and found a black cat inside. "Where's the cherry cat?" said he. "Why, that's the one," said the young woman; "a black cherry cat." Barnum handed her one hundred dollars, told her to leave and gave orders never to admit her again. It was probably the first and last time he was sold at his own game.—N. Y. Press.

Sanitary Item.

Frederick Papson is an Austin society young man who has been in delicate health for some time, and was ordered by his physician to go to Eureka Springs for his health, that being the best place for his trouble, which is a flatulent liver, or something of the kind. He is engaged to Miss Fannie Longcoffin, and the last night, when he told her that he was going to Eureka Springs and implored her to write him frequently, she exclaimed:

"Dear Frederick, I am afraid I can't write much to you if you go to Eureka Springs. I can't make the letter E in the address look pretty. Suppose you go to Sulphur Springs. I can make such lovely S's."—Texas Siftings.

—The Y. M. C. A. is spreading all over the world. There are now formed upwards of 4,000 associations, and of these 1,000 are in papal lands, and nearly 300 in Mohammedan and heathen countries. There are 21 in India and Ceylon, 12 in Turkey, 6 in Syria, 12 in Africa, 5 in China, 7 in Persia and 200 in Japan. There are openings in every quarter for the young men who have a fitness for the work of secretaries and evangelists in connection with these associations. An association has been established in the city of Jerusalem.

OFFICES OF OXYGEN.

Extract from a Lecture by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek Sanitarium.

We exhale to get rid of poisons of the most deadly character. We inhale that we may take in oxygen, the great vitalizer of the body, which is needed for the health of every tissue. The reason that a muscle becomes tired from prolonged exercise is that it has become poisoned by an accumulation of broken-down tissue which is in excess of the amount which the immediate blood supply can carry off, and so serves partially to paralyze it. When one rests a few moments the oxygen comes along and burns up these poisons, and the muscle is able to resume work. It is not that new tissues are built up and the parts nourished, but simply that the poisons are carried off and burned up. The same is true of the results of activities of the brain and other vital activities. We are refreshed by giving the oxygen in the blood a chance to destroy the accumulation of poisons or to change them into a form in which they may be carried out of the body by means of the kidneys and liver. There is always a little extra supply of capital in the way of oxygen in the body, so that if we do not breathe enough or are obliged to occupy a room which is more or less impure we can get on quite comfortably. But by and by this store of oxygen becomes exhausted and we feel tired. This accounts for extra fatigue at the end of a week's toil. Day by day we have been drawing upon our supply of oxygen until we need a Sabbath for its renewal.

We need oxygen for the purpose of digestion. We can not convert the various food substances into a form fit for assimilation into bone, brain, muscle, and ideas without a free supply of oxygen, the great force by which this mysterious transformation is wrought. The liver is rendering establishment of the body where poisons are converted into something less harmful, and oxygen is the agent by which they are changed. It is necessary for the health of every tissue and every living cell. The degree of life and vital activity of an animal depends upon the amount of oxygen it is able to take in. The difference between the life of a frog and that of a bird is in the amount of oxygen consumed. The frog has only a couple of air bags into which it swallows a small quantity of air, mouthful by mouthful, as we drink a glass of water. Then it is able to go down to the bottom of the pool and stay there fifteen or twenty minutes before it needs to breath again. Even if deprived of these bags, which answer to the place of lungs, the frog is able to live for two or three weeks without great discomfort. This is how frogs and fishes keep alive in a block of ice, for they can go a long time without breathing at all. Their temperature is always that of the medium in which they are submerged. On the other hand, birds take in a great amount of oxygen and breathe with wonderful rapidity. The lungs fill the greater share of their little bodies, and additionally their bones are hollow and connect with the lungs, so with every breath the whole skeleton is filled with air. The temperature of birds which fly with the swiftest velocity is from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty degrees, and this is because they take in so much oxygen. So the person with a large breathing capacity is able to live up in the clouds instead of down in the mud; that is, the highest type of physical life is attainable by those with the greatest breathing capacity.

Respiration has further offices than furnishing oxygen to the body for vitalization and for burning up impurities. It is the great regulator of all the vital processes.—Reported by Helen L. Manning.

ONE CONSIDERATE GIRL.

She Was Mad When She Saw What A Chance She Had Missed.

Says a clever woman: A maiden whom I know was both a Bohemian and a conscientious creature, and she felt annoyed when a young man called for her in a carriage. She had met him at a friend's house, and for the sake of the friend had accepted the invitation to a theater matinee; but she only knew of him as a young lawyer, and they are not rich as a rule. The seats in the theater were the best and the carriage awaited them at the close of the play. "Why will men be so foolish?" she thought, adding to herself that society girls ought to be ashamed of themselves to force men into habits of such extravagance. The worst of it all was that before he directed the driver he asked the girl which of two costly restaurants she would prefer. One was famous for ices and the other for more substantial refreshments. I have said she was Bohemian enough so to be ready for spring chicken or chops after the theater. If left to herself she would have chosen some unpretentious place; but no, it was either the most expensive ice or the most expensive supper. She gasped and heroically chose the cold alternative. There she ate three frozen puddings, to her escort's horror and her own peril. She didn't intend to have his whole month's earnings spent on that one evening for her, though. Then she found out, after it was all over, that he was the son of the richest sort of a bondholder, and that he just had an office and was a lawyer for amusement, upon which she could have bitten off her own tongue and lunched on that." —Chicago Journal.

The Finger Ring.

There are two precious stones that tend to make the hand look extremely white, and these are the emerald and the sapphire. Women, more than ever, are wearing rings on their fingers. How many know where the first ring came from. Straight from fairy land. A merry sprite who loved a little fairy, danced with her on the green until he was drunk with moonshine, and he lost his ring. It was found by a peasant girl and she gave it to her lover, and these two were happy ever after. That's the story of the first ring. One hopes it will be the story of every ring that is ever given for dear love's sake.—N. Y. Sun.

English Blacksmiths.

The deaths of country blacksmiths are 19 per 1,000, those of Marylebone, London, 31 per 1,000. In the course of his life the country blacksmith can strike between the ages of 20 and 60 36,000,000 blows on his anvil, 3,000 each day of ten hours; but the Marylebone blacksmith, who works twelve hours, has 600 more blows to strike per day—that is 60 more working days per year, and in five years the whole year more of work—a full and sufficient reason, says Dr. Richardson, in combination with his unhealthy surroundings, for his shorter life.—London Tit-Bits.

ENVIOUS OF AMERICAN GIRLS.

Some of the Things the Women Put Up With in Japan.

During my recent visit to Japan, says Henry T. Finck, several girls told me how glad they would be if they had the opportunity and means to go to America. They had probably heard of the United States as being the paradise of women, and felt that Japan was not exactly an earthly Eden for them.

Americans call pretty girls angels, and adore them as goddesses. The Japanese, on the contrary, compare men with Heaven and women with earth. Probably no "foreigner" knows the Japanese as thoroughly as Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, who has been professor of philosophy at the university of Tokio. "Most Japanese men," he says, "even in this very year of grace 1890, make no secret of their disdain for the female sex. The way in which they are treated by the men has hitherto been such as might cause a pang to any generous European heart."

This contempt for women is shown in the minutest details of life, as for example in mourning etiquette, which prescribes that animal food should be abstained from and mourning garments worn for one hundred days in case of a paternal grandfather, but only ninety days in case of a maternal grandfather, ninety days for a paternal uncle, but only thirty days for one on the maternal side, etc.

According to the "Greater Learning for Women," there are five feminine vices which four women of every five possess—disobedience, malice, slander, jealousy and stupidity—whence arises their inferiority to man. Every woman's four possible virtues are such as chiefly benefit man—gentle obedience, chastity, mercy and quietness.

A Japanese Buddhist text says that "A woman's exterior is that of a saint, but her heart is that of a demon."

Every tourist who has visited Japan will agree as to the malicious falseness of these ungallant remarks on the gentle, courteous, sweet and graceful little women of the island empire.

It is not easy to observe these women in their homes, because it is not the custom among the Japanese to invite friends, least of all foreigners, to their houses to dinner, tea-houses being always chosen for such a purpose; but in these tea-houses tourists have opportunity abundant to discover and resent the untruthfulness of the charge that "these low and aggravating girls have had no proper education; they are stupid, obstinate and vulgar in their speech," which is brought against the poor hand-maidens, whom he, on the contrary, always finds ready to serve him, ever smiling, and even willing to fan him on a sultry summer afternoon.

Imagine an American waiter girl doing such a thing.—N. Y. Continent.

THE USE OF CONDIMENTS.

When Used in Moderation They are Considered Beneficial to Health.

Many articles of common use possess medicinal properties in a marked degree that should be known in the interest of health, so that the housewives can second the intentions of physicians in behalf of their patients' progress toward recovery. As a matter of fact, the earliest remedies recorded as employed by medical men were vegetable, the result of chemical experiments; and the most active poisons are of vegetable origin. With the exception of arsenic, the poisons most frequently used by criminals are vegetable, and so have been for ages; and, singularly enough, some of the most esteemed spices and condiments are poisonous if taken in sufficient quantities. This fact has been noted in connection with nutmeg, and Tanner and Christison say that even common salt has been known to cause death when taken as a vermifuge. When used in moderation all condiments have a stimulating effect upon the entire elementary system; they tend to equalize digestion by promoting the flow of the gastric juices, and they add to the enjoyment of food by gratifying the palate.

The evil attributed to condiments is more or less a fanciful one; in any case it arises from the abuse of them. Children need but little stimulating matter mingled with their food, a moderate quantity of salt and very little if any pepper being all that is required for savor. But adults can use the many kinds to advantage, as is proven by the above consideration of their properties. As a matter of fact, a great deal of mischief is done by people of a single idea, who disregard all evidence save what they consider the proof of their own senses, and try to fit large and varied conditions within their narrow lines. If they fancy that pepper irritates their little stomachs, straightway all the rest of the world is to forswear its use. If salt has lost its savor for them, they set about transforming our most delectable plats into messes as insipid as their small theories. May Heaven endow all such reformers with the desire to charge upon their own windmills, and leave our sails to be wafted by the winds of common sense.—Juliet Corson, in Harper's Bazar.

A Fight Between Bears and an Engine.

While crossing "Rattlesnake Trestle," near Lakeland, Fla., the other day two large bears were overtaken by a train. The bridge was too high to jump from, and, finding escape impossible, the bears turned, stood upright and faced the train with fore-paws up in prize-fighter style. The engine dashed one of them off the trestle, but the other was thrown up into the air by the cow-catcher, and in his fall clutched the brass rods in front of the locomotive. Desperate with pain he growled savagely and scrambled along towards the cab, where the stoker's face was visible. The stoker had just been raking the fire and made a lunge at his ferocious assailant with the great red-hot poker. With a terrific howl the poor beast tried to spring upon the stoker, but lost his footing and fell almost under the wheels. He lost part of a hind leg, but in spite of all his wounds he picked himself up after rolling down the embankment. By this time the train was off the trestle, and bounded off into the woods. The blood-stained engine was visited by appreciative crowds as soon as it reached the next town.—Chicago News.

—A recent invention promises to be more far-reaching in its immediate practical results than any which has preceded it in the annals of mechanical discovery. It consists in the use of hardened steel ball-bearings for all wheels, pulleys, or revolving shafts, with a view to accelerated speed and many other incidental advantages, by reducing friction to a minimum and almost inappreciable quantity.

EVERYBODY READ.

Do you know that you can get the Finest and Best made line of

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, in the city at the Clothing Emporium of

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN. OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

C. O. AKER & CO.

flung themselves with arms beside them on the floor, to snatch what little rest they could, and silence settled on the grim old edifice.

Nature in changing mood had swept the clouds from the sky, and a young moon silvered the tiny stream that meandered across the little plain that separated them from the woods.

Three weary hours passed and no signs of the enemy. Then the sharp crack of a musket from the outer-picket, and the garrison was on the alert. Like wolves rushing on sheep, the dar-

IT WAS A CURIOUS DUEL.

ing crowd of guerrillas dashed to the assault, knowing well that they had nearly three men to every one of the hated Yanks. It was a motley troop, composed of irregulars, with some fifty soldiers who had escaped from Morgan's command, when they had been routed after his raid in Northern Kentucky, and who now had joined their fortunes with these reckless Free-Lances.

A shower of bullets from the barricade of the fence checked their first attack. They had never met the men of the Fighting Fourth before, and hardly anticipated so warm a welcome. So, recovering from their surprise, they formed in better order, and once more essayed to scale the slight obstruction which this time yielded to their fury, and the Union men, with little loss, were driven within the building. Here Frank's sharpshooters did noble work, picking off the leaders of their assailants with deadening accuracy of aim.

"Keep cool, men, and don't waste your lead," the young Major cried. "Let every bullet have its billet."

"I can't make swell speeches like the Major can," shouted Charlie, "but I can tell you, boys, that if you don't kill *them*—why, darn it, they'll kill *you!*"

A gleam of fire from the narrow windows answered the appeal.

But the rear side of the building had no windows, and save the cracks the men had found in the boards, no loop-holes through which a musket-barrel could be thrust. Here Frank anticipated his worst danger, nor was he deceived.

"Major, they are gathering brush at the back and firing the building!" a private cried.

Alas, it was too true. Even as the man spoke a stifling cloud of smoke filled the place, more dense, perhaps, because the wood was wet from the storm and refused to burn freely. As ill-luck would have it, too, the light

THE MAJOR HELD A CAN OF WATER TO HIS LIPS.

night breeze came from this very quarter. It was a desperate strait. Without were raging those bloodthirsty fiends, who, unlike the chivalrous Southern soldiers, seldom gave an enemy quarter; within the air each instant became more and more unbreathable. A horse, too, maddened by the smell of fire, had broken loose, and they were obliged to shoot him to prevent his trampling on the wounded.

"Shall we make an assault, Major?" Charlie asked, as cool as though he was on parade.

"How can we?" Besant groaned, for the thought of his gallant men perishing like rats in a trap cut him to the quick. "That narrow door, the only egress, would only permit us to rush out in a line so thin that the boys would be slaughtered like sheep in a pen."

"But we should die fighting, and not be choked to death by this infernal atmosphere."

"A flag of truce and surrender is all I see for it, Charlie," was the doleful answer. "There is one chance in a thousand they might respect it."

"Then, let me bear it. Quick, or I shall stifle."

There was no alternative.

"You'll tell the old man I did my duty to the last," Fulton said, as he grasped Frank's hand.

"I am as little likely to see your father again as you are," was the sad reply.

Quick as a flash the door is opened and Fulton advances with a white handkerchief waving in the air.

Do these rough hordes stay their hands at the fluttering symbol of peace? Not so: with a yell of derision they rush upon him, and even as Frank goes in indignation, he sees a rope flung round the neck of his unhappy friend.

With a cry of rage he turns to his men: "Prepare to charge—Fix bayonets!" in tones of maddened fury.

But what is that?

The thundering beat of horses' hoofs upon the turf—nearer and nearer—and a squadron of Union cavalry dashes like a whirlwind on the astounded besiegers, riding them down and trampling them to death like dust beneath their feet. Not a dozen of the hapless wretches reached the woods to tell the tale of their misfortunes.

"Mark Henderson! By all that's glorious!" Frank cried, as he grasped the hand of that sturdy warrior when the rush of the charge was over.

"Frank Besant! Hurrah. I've paid you back the debt I owed at last."

"You have, indeed, with interest."

"I little thought when I met that fellow of yours pounding along the road, that it was for you he sought such urgent help from my gallant troopers."

"And, where on earth did you spring from?"

"Oh, we were on our way down South to join Sherman's force under Killpatrick. We've had a rambling time of it of late—but, we must not stand here talking. Let us first get your wounded out of this burning rattle-trap."

But they found that by tearing away the smoldering boards the building might yet be habitable, and it did not take them long to accomplish this little work, to the gratification of the poor fellows, who dreaded moving worse than any thing. Not only did they make their own helpless ones as comfortable as circumstances would permit, but they tenderly cared for all of the poor bleeding guerrillas, whose wounds were not fatal. As the men were moving one of these latter, his slouched hat fell back, and disclosed to the astounded Major the drawn features of James Lawson. None recognized him but Frank, whose compassion was stronger than his indignation, so when they had laid him on the floor and gone for another ghastly burden, he knelt down by the sufferer's side and whispered:

"Lawson, can I do any thing for you?"

"Who is it?" was the feeble question.

"Frank Besant—do you not know me?"

The prostrate figure shuddered.

"Yes, I know you now. You can give me a drop of water and—let—me—die."

The Major not only held a can of water to his lips, but bathed his face with the cooling liquid.

"Ah, that is good. Now Frank, before it is too late, let me tell you that I took no part in this dark work to-night. Those men made me come with them—I could not get away."

"I am glad to hear that."

"But, oh, I've been a bad man—bad to the minister, Miss Ruth, Grace, and all who ever showed me kindness."

"And your wife and child, Jim? Have you no thought of them? If you should die now—"

"I can not—dare not—will not die! Oh, Frank, *for God's* sake get me help," the poor wretch moaned. "I am not fit to meet my Maker yet! In pity, get me help."

"We have only one assistant surgeon with us, and you must take your turn with the others."

"But the others are not like I am with a hell of remorse raging in their breasts, with dark secrets on their souls, which—"

But the blood choked him and the sentence was never finished. Presently he revived a little.

"Are you there, Frank?" he asked in such weak tones that Besant had to stoop to catch the accents.

"Yes, I am here, Jim; what is it?"

"Tell Jane I'm sorry I didn't treat her better, and, if the time had only to come over again I would—what was I saying—dark, it's all dark now—and—"

He was dead.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NEARING THE END.

Once more to Nashville.

Glorious news from Atlanta!

Sherman and Johnston had been fighting tooth and nail over a hundred miles of mountains and woods; and the words Dalton, Resaca, Dallas and Lost and Kenesaw mountains had been written in letters of blood on the page of history.

Johnston had retired behind the intrenchments of Atlanta, when Davis, dissatisfied with his Fabian policy, had deposed him, and put Hood in his place.

Sherman advanced on the Georgian city, when Hood attacked the Union army three times with tremendous energy, but was repulsed with great slaughter. Sherman thereupon re-enacted his favorite flank movement, filled his wagons with fifteen days' rations, dexterously shifted his whole army on his opponents' line of supplies, and compelled the evacuation of the city. But the victory was dearly bought; for Sherman's Lieutenant, the gallant McPherson who, with the brave Logan, had chiefly sustained the front of the battle, was killed in action.

Sherman now longed to sweep through the Atlantic States, but Hood's army, though driven away, was hovering near him, and rendered such a movement impossible; when the glad tidings was brought to the Federal camp, that the Southern General was setting out to invade Tennessee.

"If Hood will only go there," Sherman declared, "I will give him rations for the journey."

And Hood went; and Sherman started on that grandly picturesque expedition, "The March to the Sea."

Hood moved rapidly devastating the country he passed through; and critical old gentleman a thousand miles away, reading their morning papers, growled over Thomas' delay, and declared, that if they were in command of the Federal troops they would order affairs on a very different plan; and their convictions were sustained, when news came that the "Rock of Chickamanga" was being shut up at Nashville, just as he and Rosecrans had been at Chattanooga. Why, these venerable stay-at-homes said such conduct was simply outrageous. Oh, if *they* could only hold the reins! Even Grant caught the contagion of this popular discontent, and actually set out to take charge of his troops in person, when the North was electrified with the report that Thomas in two days' bloody battle had driven the Confederates out of their entrenchments into headlong flight, and dissolved them into a rabble of demoralized fugitives!

And this battle, so far as any great military movements were concerned, finished the war in the West.

Grant's advance on Richmond, Sherman's march to the sea, Thomas' destruction of an army, were complements of each other—each necessities of the others—and combined, were the forces that broke the back of the Confederacy.

Five dates now stand out lurid in the completion of that long calendar of carnage.

On April the 9th Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox court-house.

On the 26th of the same month Johnston yielded to Sherman.

On the 10th of May Jefferson Davis was captured at Irwinsville, in Southern Georgia.

On the 14th of May all Confederate troops east of the Mississippi laid down their arms.

On the 26th of May all west of the "Father of Waters" followed their example, and the Confederacy, with its high hopes and great ambitions, was a thing of the past.

There were no more bivouacs by the camp-fires now, no weary marches, no gory scenes of battle, no more hunger and thirst in beleaguered cities for the Fighting Fourth, for the regiment was on its way to Columbus to be mustered out of service. Its beloved Colonel had suddenly and mysteriously resigned, and had preceded them some weeks before, leaving the delightful task of conducting the jubilant fellows home to Frank Besant, who had in vain sought the reason of his superior's desertion of his men at so interesting a moment, but had attributed it to some important business calls, for he knew that Hopkins was a man of large property, and consequently would be glad to get back to his affairs.

It was not till they were well into Ohio and a dispatch from his friend reached him at a roadside station that the real object of Hopkins' mission was revealed to him.

"Your commission was signed to-day, my boy. Though your hours of command are few, it will be no little boast for your children and your children's children to say you once were Colonel of the Fighting Fourth."

The paper dropped from the young man's hand. His eyes swam with tears. Colonel of the Fighting Fourth! Great Heavens! it was enough to turn his brain!

CHAPTER XIX.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Whenever a railroad train rolled up to the station at Meltonburg its passengers were accustomed to smilingly remark that every man, woman and child in the place was loafing on its platform to gaze at the arrivals and departures. What, then, must they have thought when one bright August morning the express from Columbus dashed up to the little depot with a series of jubilant shrieks that showed that the engineer was in sympathy with some unwonted excitement, and they saw the depot draped in fluttering bunting and alive with hundreds of country folks arrayed in their best, while a local band, with more energy than harmony, brayed the air of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!"

And the conquering hero who came to Meltonburg on that sunny morning was none other than Frank Besant, who was dumfounded at his noisy reception, which was really due to the energy of the editor of the Weekly Advertiser, who had roused the honest rusties to what he afterwards described in the columns of his journal as "a red-hot burst of enthusiasm." And, when the village president, an aged and estimable hardware merchant, stepped forward and fired an oration at him, which was a little personal at first, but soon drifted into a Fourth of July screed, that Frank thought he had heard before, the young soldier felt that he would rather endure another Chickamanga than go through the ordeal. But he had to face the music—to hear Rev. Lubin Ferry compare him in dulcet tones with every Biblical hero from David downwards, and declare that his ma thought this a day that the Meltonburgers would forever be proud of—and to accept at the hands of a committee, of which the Advertiser man was spokesman, the presentation of a sword, on which was engraved a list of the battles in which he had—or ought to have—taken part. As the Advertiser said, "it was a high old time, and the welkin rang with the plaudits of thousands, when the youthful hero, in few but appropriate words, gracefully acknowledged the tribute to his bravery."

But they let him go at last. Even the little boys, who had shouted themselves hoarse, had sense to leave him, when he opened the garden gate and turned on the avenue of walnuts to his home.

"Mother!"

"My boy!"

I draw the curtain over the tender scene and leave them to their bliss.

And Grace came, too, blushing and trembling, and oh! so glad, that Frank took her in his arms and stroked her hair and rained kisses upon her uplifted face, just as though he had a right to do it and she was his affianced bride, not at all in the subdued, yet affectionate manner in which he greeted cousin Kate. Why, the two receptions would not bear comparison; and was she not a happy girl? But she was happier when that night the young soldier told her the old, old tale of love, which in her ears sounded as sweet and fresh as though eons of ages ago it had not called the blush to the damask cheek of woman.

And when on Sunday Mr. Brentwood preached to a crowded congregation a memorial sermon, in which, after a touching tribute to the Meltonburg boys who had died in action, he reminded his hearers of the debt of gratitude they owed the brave survivors of that awful struggle, you should have seen the widow's eyes blaze with triumph. She did not now look down in trembling confusion, nor did her boy hide his face or sicken with shame at the words of the preacher.

And Frank's sympathies were with the minister too, when he added: "We are a proud people this day, exultant in victory, almost for the moment forgetting our tears for the loved ones who have fallen on the battle-field; but there is one thing we have not thought of. While we pour out heartfelt gratitude to the heroes who have maintained the metonomy of this mighty Nation, whose noble deeds shall inspire the poets of unborn generations, can we not spare from the overflow of our elation some sympathy for those who fought for a cause they believed to be just, and who now have to add to the desolation of blighted homes and ruined prospects the bitterness of defeat? We can afford to be generous. Perhaps it is old age that brings on me the spirit of prophecy, but I can see the time when we shall record with pride the courage and devotion of the people of the South, whose marvelous endurance has no parallel in history, and say exultantly, 'And these men were Americans;' when the gallantry of Lee and Jackson will be remembered without robbing the crowns of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan of a single laurel-leaf."

Though the people generally were not ripe for the expression of such liberal criticism, the soldier element of the congregation nodded approbation. The countenances of Miss Ruth and a few others, however, manifested determined signs of disapproval and Rev. Lubin afterwards remarked that his ma considered Mr. Brentwood's sentiments hardly decent.

The pastor's sister, too, had another subject which caused discomfort.

"I declare," she said to Grace, going home from church, "that Mary Besant does not look twenty-five years old to-day—guess it's that bonnet she had from Dayton does it."

But Grace knew that her friend's radiant looks were due to a heart full of the sunshine of thankfulness, so she demurely replied:

"Mrs. Besant always looks younger than her years, but to-day she is particularly bright and pretty. Perhaps the contrast of this morning with the day when last she sat in church with Frank, may have something to do with her cheerfulness."

"Oh! yes, I remember when she made such a fool of herself. Well, p'r'aps you are right, for, indeed, it is natural she should feel good over her boy's splendid luck. It is not every widow's son that goes to the war who comes back a Colonel."

"Luck! Frank's luck, auntie! Do you dare to call the reward of heroic deeds luck?"

"Yes, I do, child. So you needn't snap my head off. Look at poor James Lawson, who entered the army the same day he did, and never rose beyond the rank of private. But who is that distinguished-looking man shaking hands with the Besants? Just come by train I shouldn't wonder, breaking the Sabbath; but he's a fine, handsome man for all that. Hurry, up, Grace, and we'll get introduced."

But as the stranger joined the Besant part Frank and his cousin fell back to the Miss Brentwoods, leaving Mrs. Besant to proceed to Walnut House with their new companion.

"Who is your friend in the silk hat, Frank?" Miss Ruth asked, in her abrupt way, when they had shaken hands.

"Colonel Hopkins, of Ours, Miss Brentwood."

"Oh! what do you mean by 'Ours?'"

"Why, of our regiment. It is a way we have of speaking."

"Are there two Colonels to a regiment?"

"No; only one."

"Then, you are not a Colonel after all?"

"Yes I am. He resigned in my favor just before we were mustered out."

"Oh! he resigned, did he? What made him so eager to sacrifice himself for your interests?"

"I am sure I do no not know," Frank laughed, "unless it was to encourage merit."

"But I do, young man; if he is the person I take him to be, and I'm not quite sure, for I haven't seen him for more than twenty years; but if he is, I know quite well why he dropped that pretty plum into your mouth."

"Would it be indiscreet to ask why, since you are so well informed?"

"Oh! ask your ma. P'r'aps she'll tell you and p'r'aps she won't."

And with that parting shot Miss Ruth started up a path that led by a near cut to the parsonage and left the young people to themselves.

"I am sorry aunt was so rude to you, Frank," Grace began, in lame apology.

"Pshaw! my dear, don't let that worry you. We all know and make allowances for Miss Ruth's eccentricities; but I do wish she wouldn't be so confoundedly enigmatical."

Then Kate Lester interposed.

"If you will accept me as the reader of the riddle," she said with a laugh, that showed two rows of teeth, like pearls, "I should say that Miss Brentwood means to insinuate that you found favor in Colonel Hopkins' eyes because you were your mother's son."

"And why not? They were friends of long ago."

"Ah, why not?" and the young lady's eyes gleamed with mischief.

Meanwhile the Colonel and the widow were wending their way towards Walnut House, side by side, utterly unconscious of the remarks they had excited.

"I could not wait for your answer to my letter, Mary," he was saying, when

"AH! MOTHER, YOU DO NOT KNOW THE REAL WORTH OF THE MAN."

they were quite out of ear-shot of the party, "so I came on from Chicago by the express last night to learn my fate."

She never helped him by a word, but he saw that she was much agitated.

"I am a plain, blunt man, unskilled in the art of eloquence to plead my suit, but I loved you before we married, and I love you now. I know that I am asking a great sacrifice of you—you with all the beauty of your youth retained, and I, so old and battered—but I would make you happy as my wife. My love for Frank, too, should plead with you in my favor."

"And, yet, it is for Frank's sake, Jack, that I must say no to your request. Nay, do not think me hard and ungrateful for the honor you have done me. You do not know how much the refusal costs me."

Jack! She called him, as she used to do, by the old familiar name. He was too good a soldier to retire before such an ill-defended position as this.

"Then if the only obstacle to my suit is your son's possible objection, may I—"

She interrupted him, with the same look on her face that he had seen there nearly five-and-twenty years ago, when he had asked the same question.

"No, once and for all, dear friend, it can not be. Believe me I have not made up my mind to refuse the love of a man of your worth and true nobility of character, without hours of painful thought. You must take my answer as final."

"Then, good-bye, Mary!" he said, for they had now reached the garden-gate, and without another word he left her.

Half an hour later, Frank came in.

"Is dinner ready? Where is Colonel Hopkins, mother?" were his first questions.

Now, though the pretty widow had bathed her eyes and used all the little arts of the toilet, with which women are so adept in concealing the traces of their emotions, there yet lingered in Mrs. Besant's face a tell-tale sign of sorrow that caught her son's attention in a moment.

"Mother," he said, putting his arm around her waist, "there is something wrong. Where has the Colonel gone?"

"I am afraid he has left us—perhaps he is at the hotel—there is no train North till this evening," was the incoherent answer, while the lady's cheeks blushed furiously.

"Gone to the hotel! Have you and he been quarreling?"

"No."

"Not quarreling but not agreeing, perhaps? Now, darling mam'—very coaxingly—"you and I are a little more than mother and son, for we have been boon companions ever since I can remember, then is it not a little late in the day for one of us to have a secret which the other can not share?"

A fond pressure of the hand was his reply.

"Have you no secret, then?"

"Not one you ought to know."

"Nor one I ought not to know, I am sure. Forgive me if I seem abrupt, darling mother, but his Colonel Hopkins asked you to be his wife?"

"Yes, Frank." The answer was in a tone scarce above a whisper.

"And you said?"

"I said 'No,' Frank."

"Because you did not love him?"

"That is not a fair question. You really must content yourself with your own love adventures, Frank, without interfering with the indiscretions of your elders."

She tried hard to get up a light laugh, but it was a failure.

"Mother, you must answer me!"

"What shall I say?"

"The truth."

"Now, suppose I had told him 'Yes;' what would you have said?"

"That you were a lucky woman and I a happy man. Ah, mother, you do not know the real worth of the man you've turned away."

"Oh, Frank!"

"I say," he continued, hotly, "you don't know what a gentle, lovable, pure, brave, honorable man he is—the noblest fellow I ever met, except my father."

"I know it, Frank!" the widow sighed, with such conviction that light dawned on her son's doubts.

"Ah! you do love him, after all?"

"Well, perhaps—really, Frank—you are odious to-day—but I will confess that I think the Colonel—"

"Spare your blushes, mamsie!" Frank cried, gleefully, "for I am off to bring him back." And before she could interpose he was gone.

Mrs. Besant was in a pretty state of dismay at her son's impetuosity. She declared to herself that she would start for the Brentwoods at once and spend the day with them; that if she did stop at home it would only be because it was her duty to preside at her son's table when he had guests; that she would be barely civil to that horrid Jack Hopkins, who had placed her in such a ridiculous position, and then—she went to her mirror and decked herself with a bit of ribbon of the color she knew was loved best by that obnoxious gentleman.

There was a double wedding at Meltonburg, and didn't the tongues wag when the gossips learned who the parties to the contracts were? It was all very well and to be expected that Colonel Frank should wed their village beauty, but that Mrs. Besant should have captivated a handsome husband with an enormous fortune, was news that set every old maid's and lone widow's heart fluttering with envy and hope.

Colonel Hopkins insisted on Frank's taking the whole of his father's fortune, and moreover built him a handsome residence, far larger and more consequential than the Walnuts; where he now resides with his growing family.

In the outskirts of the village James Lawson's widow and son live in a pretty cottage with his father, who is never tired of talking of his boy Jim, who died on the field of battle, defending the Union flag. He and Miss Ruth often mingle their eulogies of the ill-fated young man's career and say some very sharp things concerning the ingratitude of his country, and Frank has never dispelled their illusions. Even when Jim's widow, some years later applied for a pension (and got it) he mercifully held his tongue.

Mark Henderson, of course, married Kate Lester, and it was on the occasion of this wedding, which was held in Chicago, that Frank met Jack Gregory, who was Mark's best man.

"Have you heard what has become of Charlie Fulton?" he asked, when as Jack said, the couple had been "turned off," and they had leisure for personal reminiscences.

"Oh, yes, he is married and gone into cattle-raising with Will Jefferson."

"Married! Not to Miss Lascelles, surely?"

"No; she's breaking hearts in Paris, with a splendid chance of marrying a Duke. They had her picture in the London Graphic a few weeks ago."

"And Charlie?"

"Married Doc Saunders' daughter, a sweetly pretty little girl with a fortune she inherited from her uncle."

"And you, Jack?"

"Oh, I'm the one man of all our crowd who has had the courage to nail his colors and refuse to yield to the fair enemy. Now, Master Frank, have you drawn a prize or a blank in love's lottery—but, if the latter, poor beggar, you would not dare to say so, so what is the good of asking?"

"I have drawn a prize so rich and rare, Jack, that I have no words to tell you of its value."

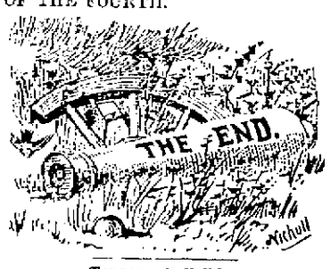
Jack smiled. He had heard young married men say the same sort of thing before.

"And you are going into politics, I hear?" he asked.

"Yes, in a small way."

"Pshaw! Besant, do not talk like that; why, man, you could not do things in a small way if you tried."

Jack's prophecy proved true. Riches and honor have been heaped upon Frank in his civil career; but no dignity he has ever attained, no public favor he has ever won, no ambition he has ever crowned with success, has given him one tithe of the thrilling delight he felt the day they made him COLONEL OF THE FOURTH.



Tennyson's Foibles.

Apprehensions of being mobbed by the "profane vulgar" amounts, as is well known, almost to monomania with the poet-laureate. Many good stories are told in illustration of this weakness of his. One of the best known of them will perhaps bear repetition. Lord Tennyson was taking a country walk with a friend, when a fellow-creature was espied in the distance. "We must turn back," said the poet; "that fellow means to waylay us." His companion persuaded him, however, to continue on their path. They caught up the enemy and passed him. He took no notice of them whatever. "What an extraordinary thing," cried the irate poet; "the fellow seems to have no idea who I am!"

THE Minnesota river is said to be stocked with 10,000,000 wall-eyed pike.

Sanitary Item.

Frederick Papson is an Austin society young man who has been in delicate health for some time, and was ordered by his physician to go to Eureka Springs for his health, that being the best place for his trouble, which is a flatulent liver, or something of the kind. He is engaged to Miss Fannie Longeoffin, and the last night, when he told her that he was going to Eureka Springs and implored her to write him frequently, she exclaimed:

"Dear Frederick, I am afraid I can't write much to you if you go to Eureka Springs. I can't make the letter E in the address look pretty. Suppose you go to Sulphur Springs. I can make such lovely S's."—Texas Siftings.

—The Y. M. C. A. is spreading all over the world. There are now formed upwards of 4,000 associations, and of these 1,600 are in papal lands, and nearly 300 in Mohammedan and heathen countries. There are 21 in India and Ceylon, 12 in Turkey, 6 in Syria, 12 in Africa, 5 in China, 7 in Persia and 200 in Japan. There are openings in every quarter for the young men who have a fitness for the work of secretaries and evangelists in connection with these associations. An association has been established in the city of Jerusalem.

CITY LAUNDRY

Wm. Aldrich, Prop.

First-class work and Reasonable Prices

Laundry collected to any part of the city.

Office opposite Rapids House.

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin

Complete Abstracts of all Lands in Oneida County.

A General Land Business Transacted

Office in Court House.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

JAMES G. DUNN'S

City Dray Line.

Will attend promptly to any business in that line.

HOTELS.

The Fuller House,

Slewright & Stapleton, Props.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT.

First-class Sample Room in Connection. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Rates $2 per day.

The Sun House,

Near M. R. R. M. & A. Depot.

JAY MASON, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodations for Commercial Men. Finest Sample Room.

Lake View House,

CHAS. VIRGIN, PROP.

Day and week board at reasonable rates. A first-class house in every respect. Headquarters for Michigan men

Oneida House,

Thos. Crowley, Prop.

First-class Hotel in Every Respect.—

Headquarters for Commercial Men. First-class Sample Room. Rates $1.50 per day.

A GREAT PRIZE!

Any one, not now a subscriber, sending the TRIBUNE for ONE DOLLAR can get the famous picture, the

"RUSSIAN WEDDING FEAST."

FREE BY MAIL WITH

The Daily and Sunday Tribune ..... 6 weeks
or the Daily (without Sunday) Tribune 8 weeks
or the Evening Tribune ..... 12 weeks
or the Sunday Tribune ..... 26 weeks
or the Semi-Weekly Tribune ..... 52 weeks

This offer is good until June 1, 1891.

The picture is a beautiful work of art. Reproduced in all the beautiful colors of the original painting. 24 inches by 17 inches.

Send at once and secure a handsome prize.

Postage stamps to the amount of $1.00 will be accepted. Address,

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RECEIPT AND DISCOUNT SHEET.

	1 Year.	6 No.	1 Mo
Daily and Sunday	$8.50	$2.25	85c
Daily (Sunday)	7.00	1.75	70c
Sun here only	2.00	.50	20c
Evening Tribune	4.00	1.00	40c
Farmer's Weekly	1.00	.35	

A NEW TYPEWRITER!

THE—

INTERNATIONAL.

A strictly first-class machine. Fully warranted. Made from the very best material, by skilled workmen, and with the best tools that have ever been devised for the purpose. Warranted to do all that can be reasonably expected of the very best typewriter extant. Capable of writing 150 words per minute—or more—according to the ability of the operator. A machine that will manifold more than double the number of sheets than any other typewriter without affecting the alignment in any respect, as on this machine the alignment is indestructible.

PRICE - - $100

If there is no Agent in your town, address us on the subject as we are more liberal with our Agents than any other Company in our line.

International Typewriting Co.,

2 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Agents Wanted.

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by

The Rhinelander Printing Company.

GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance..........$1.50
If not paid in advance..........2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Local notice 10 cents per line, first insertion, cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to

THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Treasurer	G. H. Clark
County Clerk	E. P. Brennan
Sheriff	L. Merikle
District Attorney	A. W. Shelton
County Judge	J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds	D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court	Lige Sturdevant
Supt. of Schools	A. D. Prideaux
Surveyor	T. Lennon
Coroner	

CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday: Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

German Lutheran Church.

SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school. Church on North. REV. I. DEJUNG, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY,

Public Service and Sermon.......... 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School..........12:00 m.
Song and Praise Service.......... 6:45 p. m.
Public Service and Sermon.......... 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY,

Young Peoples' Meeting.......... 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY,

General prayer meeting.......... 7:30 p. m.

All are invited. All are welcome.

G. A. R.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 252. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
RICHARD REID, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 58. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
F. A. Hildebrand, Sec. C. Eby, N. G.

D. OF R.

LAUREL-TINA LODGE, No. 28, meets every first and third Wednesday of each month in the Odd Fellows' hall on Stevens Street.
B. T. Pitch, Sec. Mrs. O. F. Wissler, N. G.

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhail, Sec. H. C. Keith, W. M.

I. O. G. T.

Pelican Rapids Lodge, No. 241. Meets every Friday evening at hall over Palace Shoe Store. Visiting members are cordially invited.
Noble Chance, R. S. Chas. Woodcock, C. T.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 23. Holds regular meetings Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K. of R. S. E. B. Morley, C. C.
Uniformed rank meets every Wednesday night.
H. Jenkinson, Sec. E. B. Morley, Capt.

S. OF V.

W. T. Cole Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division, S. of V. meets at A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
C. C. Erickson, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kemmer Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Collections *sharply* looked after.
Office over First National Bank.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections promptly attended to.
Town and county orders bought.

A. W. SHELTON

Attorney-at-Law,

Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

PAUL BROWNE,

Atterney-at-Law,

RHINELANDER, WIS.
Collections a Specialty.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor

RHINELANDER, WIS.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.
Office in Gray's block.

C. S. McINDOE, D. D. S.

Dental Parlors,

Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

J. M. DODD, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Office at Hospital,
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

KEITH

Physician & Surgeon

Office in Brown's Block.
RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

D. CONOVER. L. F. PORTER. H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,

ARCHITECTS.

Pioneer block, Madison, Wis. Knight block, Ashland, Wis.

Merchants' State Bank.

CAPITAL, $50000.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Sell exchange on all European countries. Tickets to and from Europe on all steam boat lines.

FIRST NATIONAL

Bank of Rhinelander,

Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.

NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Limited..........8:30 A. M
No. 13—Accommodation.......... 1:35 P. M.
No. 15—Accommodation arrives..........3:00 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 16—Accommodation..........1:15 P. M
No. 14—Accommodation..........11 A. M.
No. 4—Limited..........11:31 P. M

W. E. ASHTON, AGENT.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

The Short Line East to Gladstone, Sault Ste. Marie and all Canadian and New England points and WEST to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota and Dakota.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Passenger..........10:25 p. m. through
No. 87—Passenger..........7:38 a. m. local between Pennington and Cameron Junction.
No. 21—Freight..........9:30 a. m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 86—Passenger..........7:27 p. m. local between Pennington and Cameron Junction
No. 4—Passenger..........3:12 a. m. through
No. 20—Freight..........7:37 p. m.

Close connections made at Pembine with M. & W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Trout Lake with D., S. S. & A. Ry for Mackinaw and all Lower Peninsula points.

Thursday, June 18, 1891.

Alex Stewart was in the city Tuesday

E. B. Crofoot was at Wausau last week.

A. W. Brown and wife left for Milwaukee Monday.

Ringling Bros.' circus has a big advertisement this week.

W. E. Brown is at Wausau on business this week.

Children's school hats sell for 15 cents at Miss A. Dunn's.

A. C. Blitch is now manager of the Rhinelander Opera House.

John Slaver, a drunk got 15 days from Justice Briggs Monday.

Mrs. Ed. Berry went to Ironwood Monday for a few days' visit.

The Lake Shore company have built a new spur to Brown & Robbins yard.

C. Krueger has made a little change on picture rates. Go and find out about it. *

The band are making preparations for the Fourth. They will have a lot of new music.

Mettayer is again in the restaurant business, the old stand of the "Star," on Brown street.

J. W. McCormick was at McNaughton Monday, with one of the State Insurance Board.

Callers are always welcome at C. Krueger's photograph gallery, above Jewell & Bastian's store. *

John Owen, the electrician at the Faust plant here, is entertaining a sister from Cincinnati.

Remember C. Krueger if you want your baby's photo taken. He makes a specialty in that line. *

A game of ball with Eagle River or Merrill is talked of for the very first of next week, but nothing definate is settled on yet.

Miss Jessie Horr leaves on Saturday for a visit to relatives in Adams, New York. She will remain during the summer months.

B. T. Pugh has taken the agency for a neat little specialty in tinware, which he hopes will soon have a large sale here. It is a safety kettle and steamer combined.

The longest day of the year will be on Sunday, June 21st, when the sun rises at 4:21 a. m. and sets at 7:39 p. m., making 15 hours and 18 minutes between sunrise and sunset.

Everybody should make an effort to have the celebration a big success. A little help from all sides will make an amazing difference with the days attractiveness

C. Krueger has lately been remodeling and improving his photograph gallery, and it is now supplied with the latest and finest sceneries and back grounds. Everybody is invited to call and examine his work. *

Harry Ashton has purchased W. H. Brooks' residence on King street, and is moving the same onto a new foundation. He will otherwise improve the place and have it ready for occupancy by July --, at which time we expect to have a first-class society item.

Paul Reno, who has been running a questionable resort at McNaughton for some time, is in the county jail, in default of $500 bail to answer to the charge of arson. He is accused of burning the building occupied by him when forced to vacate. His examination will be held next week.

It is shown by the official reports made to the commissioner of insurance that the American Mutual Accident association of Oshkosh, Wis., wrote three times as many policies during the past year as any other association doing busines in the state. This shows that the prompt payment of claims, together with its new plan of insurance has made it the most popular accident insurance of the day.

The female minstrels only drew a moderate sized audience Monday night, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in noise. The proprietor mounted the stage between acts and calmed the boys by assuring them that he had been all over the country and never got such a razzel as they were giving here. He threatened to stop the show unless quiet was restored, and as all the statuary business and Amazonian marches were yet to come, the audience became passive rather than miss it. The show was about what was expected.

John C. Lewis was up from Antigo Monday.

C. Krueger, the photographer, guarantees first-class work to everybody, at reasonable prices. *

Closing Sale.

We wish to announce to the ladies of Rhinelander that we intend closing out our stock, and will sell all goods at cost. We have on hand a full line of ribbons and laces, which we will sell very cheap. Anything in the line of millinery you can get at almost any price. Call and look over our stock and ask our prices before buying elsewhere. MISS A. DUNN.

At a Bargain.

I have the following described property which I will sell at reasonable figures: Lots 11 and 12 in Block 12 Second addition; Lot 3, in Block 6, First addition; Lot 11, in Block 1, Brown's 2nd. Replat; House and lot in Block 9, on Thayer St. or will sell my two houses and lots on Stevens street. L. HORR.

Taken Up.

Came to my premises Monday, June 15, one red cow and calf, with white forehead, white hips, short horns, five or six years old. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take same away. Residence corner of Rose and Mason St., Rhinelander. LUKE CHAGNON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of sixty three Dollars ($63.00) principal and interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain real estate mortgage dated on the 1st. day of December 1890, executed by Nezer Pecor and Christina Pecor his wife, mortgagors, to the undersigned Louis Wilhelm Mortgagee, and which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oneida County Wisconsin, on said 1st. day of December 1890, at 11:30 a. m. in volume 1, of mortgages on page 253; and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount remaining secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale in said mortgage, having become operative by reason of the aforesaid default:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the mortgaged premises therein described as follows viz: All that part of lot eight (8) in block (9) of S. H. Albans Addition to the Village of Rhinelander Oneida County Wisconsin, bounded as follows: commencing at the North West corner of said lot eight; thence running in a southerly direction on the west line of said lot sixty (60) feet: thence easterly on the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet thence northerly on a line parralel with the west line of said lot sixty (60) feet thence westerly on the north line of said lot fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; will be sold by the sheriff of said County of Oneida, at public auction, at the front door of the First National Bank in Rhinelander in said County, on the 1st day of August 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of paying the the amount due on said mortgage together with the solicitor's fee therein provided and costs of sale.

Dated July 13, 1891.

LOUIS WILHELM,
Mortgagee.

MILLER & McCORMICK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
6w—June 18—July 23.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the assignment of H. C. Johnson, insolvent.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the above named insolvent, H. C. Johnson, which was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and which said petition was duly verified and has attached thereto the affidavit required by law, from which said petition it appears:

That said petitioner on the 23d day of May, 1890, made a voluntary assignment of his property under the provisions of chapter 80 of the Revised statutes.

That said assignment with the bond of the assignee therein named was duly filed in the office of the clerk of this court on said 23d day of May, 1890.

That the name of the clerk in whose office said assignment is filed is E. C. Sturdevant, and his postoffice address is Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin.

That the name of the assignee named in said assignment is G. S. Coon, and his postoffice address is Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wis.

That the aforesaid petition was duly filed as aforesaid in the office of the aforesaid clerk of this court, at Rhinelander, aforesaid, on this 22d day of May, 1891.

And said petitioner having therein prayed that he may be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case provided.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and required that all of the creditors of said insolvent debtor, H. C. Johnson, show cause, if any they have, at the next general term of this court, to be begun and held on the 19th day of October, 1891, at the court house in the village of Rhinelander, in said county of Oneida, on the fourth day of said term, towit:, on the 23d day of October, 1891, why the said insolvent debtor should not be discharged from his debts.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "New North," a weekly newspaper published at Rhinelander, in said county, for six successive weeks prior to the day of hearing aforesaid, and that a copy of the aforesaid application and petition and of this order be, within five days from the date of this order, deposited in the postoffice at Rhinelander Wisconsin, postpaid, directed to each of the creditors of such insolvent debtor, whose address is known to such insolvent debtor.

Dated May 22, 1891. Signed,
J. K. PARISH, Circuit Judge.
6w—june11-july23

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY—IN PROBATE

In the matter of the estate of J. M. Beals, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against J. M. Beals, deceased, late of the County of Oneida, will be received, examined and adjusted by the County Court of said county, at the regular term of said Court to be held at the Probate office in Rhinelander in said county on the 1st day of December, 1891.

Also that six months from and after date May 12, 1891, is the time limited for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased for examination and allowance.

Dated May 12, 1891.
By order of the Court.
5wm11-jun4 JAS. W. McCORMICK, County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS., JUNE 2, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 18, 1891, viz: Theodore Blom, H. E. No. 6926, for the SE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 11, Township 37 N., of Range 8 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

George N. Gray, Joseph Gassner, Robert Smith and John Labby, of Rhinelander.
6w-J'el-Jy16 E. H. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLIC TION,

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., June 9, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 20, 1891, viz.: Donald McDonald, H. E. No 5937, for the N½ SE¼ and SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 12, and NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 24, T. 37 N., of R. 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Harry J. Lashway, Henry O. Martin, Michael Ryan, Frank G. Hastings, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. H. SANDERS, Register.
6w—june11-July23.

Ringling Bros. World's Greatest Shows!

Three Ring Circus and Elevated Stages!

Roman Hippodrome, Museum and Aquarium!

Mighty Millionaire Menagerie, World's Horse Fair and Realistic Roman Gala Day, Sports and Spectacles.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

RHINELANDER

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

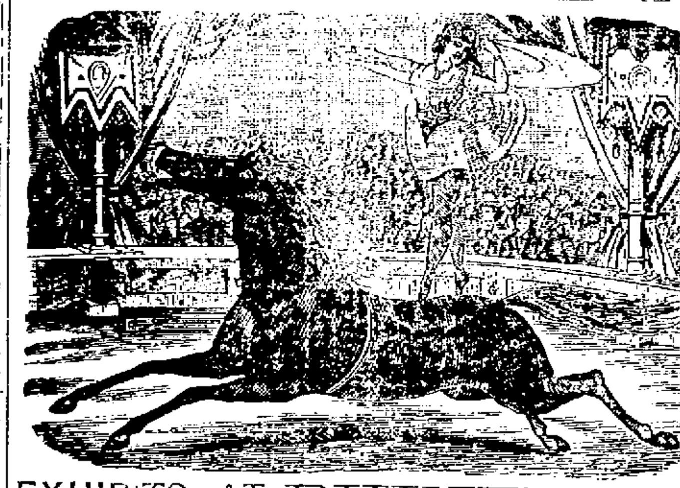
The Largest and Most Faultless Union of Mighty Shows On Earth!

Embracing all the Cardinal Features of the Amusement World, now Enlarged to fully five times its former vastness. A veritable traveling city of splendors with a miraculous population and an oppulent wealth unparrelled in the history of amusements.

1000—PEOPLE—1000 300—HORSES—300 80—MUSICIANS—80 5—BRASS AND REED BANDS—5
10—DIFFERENT KINDS OF MUSIC—10 100—DAZZLING ACTS—100 3—GREAT CIRCUS RINGS—3
300—CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME PERFORMERS—300 100—CAGES, DENS, CHARIOTS—100
7—OF THE DENS OF WILD ANIMALS OPEN IN PARADE—7
2—ELEVATED STAGES—2 1—LARGEST HIPPODROME TRACK ON EARTH—1
$1000,000—INVESTED IN MENAGERIE ALONE—$1000,000

1-TICKET ADMITS TO ALL-1

An admirable Collection of Earth's Rarest Wonders, Largest Living Hippopotamus in captivity, Mammoth Amphibious Bovalapus, only genuine African Zebras in America, Mighty Herds of Ponderous Elephants, all kinds of Thrilling Races. The Largest Ears under the sun! the Umbrella Eared Elephant. The remarkable Demon Equine or Hairless Horse. The Latest Historical Roman Spectacle Ceasar's Triumphal Entree into Rome.



Babylon—the Largest Elephant on Earth. A Boundless Feast of Aerial Sensations. Only Den of Savage African Man-Eaters. "Prince Battenburg"—Midget Bull—height 24 inches. An all new and thrilling Roman Hippodrome. $10,000 Troupe of Performing Stallions. The Largest and Most Exhaustive Zoological Exhibition in the World. A Family of Baby Kangaroos, Cutest Baby Lions, Playful Baby Tigers.

Every morning at 10 o'clock the most elaborate, sumptuous Free Street Parade that has ever moved in pomp and glitter through any city in the world.

One 50 cent ticket admits to all. Children under 12 years half price. Two performances daily—Afternoon and Night. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performance commences 1 hour later.

EXHIBITS AT RHINELANDER, FRIDAY, JULY 3rd

JOHNSON & CO.

The Leading Clothiers

—Have the Finest Line of—

SPRING GOODS

Ever Shown in Rhinelander. Their stock of Clothing embraces everything from the Low Priced Hand-me-downs to the

FINEST READY MADE GOODS

—In the Market. All the latest novelties—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Call and see them. Prices Right Always.

OPENING!

C. E. Brady's New Store!

Will be open for business in a few days. All are invited to call and get acquainted with us and our prices.

Briggs' Old Stand, North Side.

BROWN & ROBBINS,

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER.

Lath and Shingles,

RHINELANDER, - - WISCONSIN.

Rogers & Johnson Manufacturing Co.

—Manufacturers of—

Wagons and Sleighs.

General Blacksmithing

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

We Also Have an Expert Horseshoer.

Do You want Correct Time?

Get a Standard Watch

AND YOU HAVE IT.

D. JENKINSON

—Has on Hand a Fine—

New Line of Jewelery AND WATCHES

A good Display and Everything Bran New. Our prices are also new to this section and we are confident of pleasing you. A call is solicited.

BROWN STREET - RHINELANDER, WIS.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room!

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooning, etc., done in first-class order, as none but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET, - - - RHINELANDER, WIS

THE LAN

Why Many Settl[illegible] a Patent to Their Claims.

An Abuse Which Needs Immediate Correction — Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the New Commissioner of the Office, a Good Man.

[Special Washington Correspondence.]

"All my sympathies are with the settlers upon the public domain," said Commissioner Carter, of the general land office this afternoon.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Senator Carey, of Wyoming, and several officials of the interior department were present discussing the subject of contests: Chief is, the obstructions which are put in the way of final action by the land office in granting patents to homesteaders. Commissioner Carter said:

"Under the existing rules, John Smith may live for five years upon a quarter section of the public domain, and then advertise the fact that he intends to prove continuous possession and acquire title by patent from the government. None of the neighbors have anything to say against this final proof, on the part of John Smith, because they all know that he has earned his title by compliance with homestead laws. Therefore, on a certain date, Mr. Smith goes before the register and the receiver of the local land office, proves up on his claim, and the papers are sent to the general land office at Washington, together with certificates of the local officers to show that it is a clear case, and all fees have been paid. But, before the patent is issued, one of the neighbors of John Smith has a personal quarrel with him about religion, a horse trade, or politics, and that neighbor sits down and writes a letter to the commissioner of the general land office, protesting against granting a patent to Smith for his homestead, and declaring that his entry is a fraud and without sufficient proof of genuine residence. That stops the issuance of the patent until the case can be investigated. It is placed along with thousands of other contested cases and must await its turn. In the meantime John Smith has no complete title to his home, and he may die without completing title, because it takes at least two years to reach a case when it is once sidetracked in that way. But suppose that Smith lives two years and in the meantime furnishes plenty of proof to show his right to the land, shows that the contest was prompted by malice alone. Ultimately he would get his patent for the land; but just about the time the general land office is ready to settle the matter and issue the patent, along comes another letter from some other neighbor who has recently taken a grudge against Smith, with

Very truly yours,
T. H. Carter.

another statement casting doubt upon the legality of the entry in some other technical particular. The general land office immediately marks the case for contest, and again it goes into the pigeon hole for examination. Some cases are thus kept pending for a lifetime, or longer."

"Is there any remedy for this condition of affairs?" inquired Senator Carey.

"That is what I am trying to ascertain," responded the genial and energetic man from Montana. "It seems to me that our rules can be amended in some way so as to protect the settlers from unfair contests and give them their titles without needless delay. It has been suggested that a rule be made requiring every contestant to make affidavit concerning his charges, subject to prosecution for perjury; to require him to deposit with the local officers enough to pay costs of contests, at least ten dollars per day for attorney's fees, in the event of his failure to prove fraud upon the original entryman; or other failure of compliance with law. Such a rule it is believed would prevent all spitework contests, and reduce the number of such cases to a minimum. It would work no hardship on the contestant, if he has a good case; but it would make him pay for his peculiar pleasure, if he were merely contesting for the purpose of annoying his neighbor."

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the recently-appointed commissioner, is not unfamiliar with the land laws of the country; and, having lived for more than a score of years west of the Mississippi river, he is in full sympathy with the pioneers who penetrate the unbroken wilderness toward the setting sun and who have made what was once known as the Great American desert bloom and blossom with the fruits of industry, thrift and honest toil, transforming an empire into a modern wonder, a veritable extended plain of Esdraelon. He has taken hold of his work with the ceaseless, tireless energy which is characteristic of the man, which brought him speedily to the front as a leading working member of the house of representatives during his brief career in the national legislature. The general land office is essentially a work shop and every employe from the commissioner to the laborers and charwomen must needs be workers. Every township in the entire country is intimately related to this office. Here are the records which give stability to the titles to all of the lands originally peopled by the adventurers from European countries under patents from potentates. Here are the maps and plats of original location and entry of every acre of ground which has been taken under the homestead and other land laws in the territories which have become states during the past ten decades. To this bureau of the interior department all registers and receivers of land offices throughout the country must make their reports, and from this office they receive orders. There are one hundred and nine local land offices now in operation. In each one of these offices there is a register and a receiver, Washington. There are also three inspectors, four examiners of surveys, seven examiners of swamp lands, thirty special agents to examine fraudulent entries, twenty-seven inspectors of timber depredations and seven custodians of abandoned military reservations; a total of seventy additional employes, making a grand total of four hundred and forty-four officials in the field who are seldom if ever seen by the commissioner, yet all are under his direction and supervision. You may well imagine that it requires a great deal of executive ability to properly manage such an army, keep them well disciplined and prevent improper action on their part in every case.

There are upwards of two hundred and fifty employes on duty in the general land office under the supervision of the commissioner, deputy commissioner and chief clerk. There are law clerks, law examiners, a receiving clerk, and chiefs of subordinate divisions, to whom various duties are designed, and the entire working force is so arranged that the tremendous and growing business is transacted smoothly and expeditiously. Owing to the present rules, however, there are thousands of contest cases pending, and the work of the office is nearly two years in arrears, in some particulars. There is and has been for years a crowded condition of affairs, and relief cannot be had until congress shall provide a separate building for this office alone.

One room in the general land office is set apart for the use of attorneys who practice before the office, and their name is legion. Almost every settler is obliged to employ an attorney to look after his interests here before final patent to his homestead is issued. In addition to their personal appeals for action in many cases these attorneys file not less than seven hundred letters each week, calling upon the office for written statements concerning the condition of pending cases. These letters are forwarded by the attorneys to their clients and a great part of their work is done in what is called "the attorneys' room." A clerk is detailed especially to attend to this room, whose duty it is to receive cards of request from duly-accredited attorneys for permission to personally examine papers in important cases. These papers are official and cannot be taken from the department, but they may be examined in the attorneys' room in the presence of the clerk in charge, and hence it is almost impossible for any attorney to absent-mindedly carry any papers away with him. Copies of papers, however, are often furnished attorneys by the clerk in charge.

Commissioner Carter is the youngest man ever honored with appointment to this position. He is only thirty-seven years of age, and being of an exceedingly fair complexion, with light hair and beard, he looks even younger. Although of a nervous temperament, given to quickness, alertness and promptness of decision, he possesses at the same time a deliberative quality of mind which [illegible] even in this city where politicians dwell he has friends who hold him in high esteem regardless of differences upon national topics. SARAH D. FRY.

Will the Sun Burn Up?

Thousands of curious and ingenious theories have been brought forth to account for the fact that the sun, although he has whirled his burning disc across the heavens for untold ages, continues to burn without being consumed or his bulk being lessened in the least. Some learned men affect to believe that the great orb is a monstrous ball of gas, but even a great ball of gas would be consumed to its utmost atom in the course of a few thousand years. Others pretend to believe that its fires are kept up by the remains of wrecked worlds which are constantly falling into its depths, but even this seems far from probable, not to say a purely absurd conclusion. In giving his opinion on the last opinion, one of the most eminent astronomers of the day has figured that a mountain range consisting of one hundred and seventy-six cubic miles falling into the sun would only be sufficient to maintain the present heat for a single second; a mass equal to that of our earth would engender only enough heat to last ninety-three years. If these conclusions are correct, and we have no means of proving them false, well may we ask the question: Of what wonderful, indestructible substance is the sun composed?

Palladium Plating.

Palladium, which is a whiter, lighter and more fusible metal than platinum, has of recent years been much used to plate watch movements, says the Electrician. According to M. Pilet, 4 milligrammes (about one-seventeenth of a grain) of palladium is sufficient to coat the works of an ordinary sized watch. M. Pilet recommends the following bath: Water, 2 liters; chloride of palladium, 10 grammes; phosphate of ammonia, 100 grammes; phosphate of soda, 500 grammes; benzoic acid, 5 grammes. This bath is suitable for all metals except zinc.

Sudden.

Young Fainfart (who has been on the ragged edge for nine weeks)—Er—er—will you—but perhaps this is too sudden, I—

Miss Fairlady—Sudden? Mr. Fainfart, if you had been creating the world, I fear you would not have finished Staten Island by this time.—Puck.

Mildly Personal.

She—It's so delightful to wander through the fields in spring, when the grass and the leaves are fresh and green.

He—Do you like everything that is fresh and green, Miss Cutting?

She—None, not quite everything, Mr. Sappy.—Munsey's Weekly.

Not an Extinct Race.

Sunday-School Teacher—Johnny, who was the prodigal son?

Johnny—Oh, that was the fellow who went away a dude and came back a tramp.—Puck.

Very Affectionate.

"Has this dog an affectionate heart?"

"Very. He got attached to a tramp once, and the tramp couldn't leave him without leaving behind him a piece of his trousers to console the poor brute."—Judy.

NEW YORK LETTER.

That Alex. E. Sweet Knows About Gotham Policemen.

They Are Not as Innocent and Valorous As the Daily Papers Claim—Good Policemen, Like Good Indians, Are All Dead.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

I AM to all intents and purposes a New Yorker. I have lived here continuously for the past six years. At stated intervals I have been incarcerated in the jury box. Every year I am nabbed, actually nabbed, for taxes, with which to carry on the city government. I am no longer as innocent as when I first arrived here from the Lone Star state. When the ticket seller at the elevated station shoves off a leaf nickel I find it before I get on the car. The bunco steerers have long since given up their efforts to take me into their confidence, so I think I can claim to be a Gothamite.

There is, however, one peculiarity of the New Yorker that I have not been able to require, and that is unbounded admiration for all the local institutions of this great city. The genuine New Yorker in season and out of season expresses his unqualified approval of everything in and about New York, from nasal catarrh to the statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island.

A genuine New Yorker whose limbs are warped all out of shape by rheumatism, and who is suffering from chronic bronchitis, will talk by the hour about the glorious climate of New York. I have got the rheumatism and the bronchitis, but thus far I have not been able to acquire the desire to indulge in eulogistic meteorological mendacity. It is my private opinion that this enthusiasm cannot be acquired by anyone who is not born and raised on Manhattan island.

One of the local institutions of which the average New Yorker is very proud is the police force, which he declares is the finest in the world. It is undoubtedly a fact that physically the New York police force is a remarkable fine looking body of men. It is, also, a fact that the great majority of them are worthy and efficient officers. At the same time, it is, also, indisputable that in no other city outside of Russia are outrages by the police as frequent and as unpunished as they are in New York. In fact, so frequent have these outrages become that they no longer excite surprise, much less indignation. On great public occasions, when the streets are densely crowded, I have seen mounted policemen back their horses, without any provocation whatever, into the jammed crowds of men, women and children, and cut and slash with their whips at everybody within reach. Outside of New York the infuriated citizens would have torn the policemen limb from limb, but in New York everything the police does goes without remonstrance.

It is amusing to read the comments of the local press on the constantly recurring outrages. For instance, we read on Monday that Patrolman McGuzzle has been running amuck on Broadway, firing off his pistol and club-

EXASPERATING THE MAFIA.

bing everybody he met while under the influence of *delirium tremens*. The comments of the daily papers on the editorial page are very much alike. They read very much like this: "New York is justly proud of her police. A finer body of men does not exist in any city in the world. They are sober and vigilant, but just as there is one black sheep in every flock, just so there is a McGuzzle on the force. However, the police commissioners may be relied on to act vigorously."

On Tuesday we read that a policeman broke the arm of a ten-year-old boy who was standing in his own door and who refused to "move on." Commenting on this the New York daily would say: "It is not often that one of the finest does anything to bring discredit on the force, but we cannot approve of the impetuosity of Policeman Tuff," etc., etc.

On Wednesday Policeman Hugger tries to kiss a respectable married lady on an elevated car, and on her resenting his drunken familiarity he arrests her. More surprise on the part of the local press, and a childlike reliance on the police commissioners to deal out Spartan justice.

And so it goes day after day, week after week, and year after year. And are they not punished? Not if they have "a pull," and even those who have no "pull" or whose pull is weak and feeble are punished very inadequately. Policeman McGuzzle is fined a week's pay; Policeman Tuff is transferred to the "goat district up in Harlem," etc., etc.

Occasionally a policeman is really punished by the courts, but as a general thing it is impossible to convict as a cloud of witnesses appear and perjure themselves so copiously that even the hardened court officials shudder. Experience has demonstrated that a policeman can be as formidable on the witness stand as anywhere else.

There are, however, some people in New York whose admiration for New York does not warp their good judgment and common sense. One of these is my friend Sykes, who keeps a grocery on the corner. He grew eloquent on this subject the other day. "They are a bad lot, and I can see no improvement," he said. "The new policeman on the beat is ver[illegible] like the old one. He was on th[illegible] too, all the time. I was in co[illegible] day, and the justice asked th[illegible] man who made the arrest if t[illegible] ener, who was terribly beaten, [illegible]sisted arrest. The reply was [illegible] had not, but had come right [illegible] the station house. 'Then why beat him that way?' asked the [illegible] 'What else have I got a cl[illegible] asked this officer of the law.

"Another thing," continued [illegible] 'they don't enforce the law. [illegible] day it is as easy to get beer a[illegible] other day. There is nothing s[illegible]

A CASE OF MALIGNANT COLLAPSE.

less as a New York policeman on Sunday in front of a saloon that has 'protection.' And at night, when they ought to be looking out for thieves, they are asleep. When they are not wrapped in slumber they are rapping people on the head. However," added Sykes, "there is one policeman in New York who is a model in all respects."

"Does he never drink to excess?" I asked.

"He never touches a drop."

"Never indulges in reckless clubbing?"

"He has never raised his club against anybody yet; he is always neat in his dress; never flirts with the girls; never, since he has been on the force, has a charge been made against him."

"Where is this wonderful officer of the law? I'd like to see him."

"Then go around to the Eden Musee. He is made of wax." ALEX E. SWEET.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Something About the Care of Those Who Are Physically Disabled.

The care and training of a perfectly strong child is a serious matter, though fortunately the task is so lightened by parental love that its full seriousness is rarely felt except in discouraged moments; but when the child is handicapped by some physical ailment or disability, the task becomes even harder. Then the rules and systematic care which are perfectly satisfactory for a healthy child have to be modified perhaps thrown aside, and other me[illegible] ods of management substituted. S[illegible] times the changes have to be m[illegible] only in opposition [illegible] practical methods o[illegible] but also directly ne[illegible] firmest convictions [illegible] children to do or [illegible] parent doubts for a [illegible] duty lies in such [illegible] premest duty for [illegible] guard his child[illegible] viction or p[illegible] child is th[illegible] and the [illegible] be relie[illegible] solution.

In [illegible] in re[illegible] and moral tra[illegible] in the physical. Parents and teachers are more apt to appreciate that the preventive ounce of tact, consideration or sympathy before the mental or moral nature has been warped out of its healthful groove far outweighs in its results the curative pound. That there should be the same careful prevention of physical ills in a child no one will deny, but the trouble is that few realize just when prevention should begin, and how long and steadily it should be continued. Too often ailments or weaknesses are allowed to run without any conception of their destroying power so long as a child is not decidedly ill. The slight deviations from health are not noted, and the idea that something serious portends is not dreamed of.—Harper's Bazar.

Proper Care of the Hair.

The hair, like every other portion of the human frame, if uncared for will go to waste and eventually drop out. This is due to the splitting of the ends of hair, so that the interior oil duct, which nourishes the hair, is exposed, and the natural nourishment of the hair runs to waste, overflows upon the head, forming dandruff, which impedes the growth of the hair just as much as tares among wheat. The best means to prevent this is a strengthening of the hair, and this can easily be accomplished by frequent cuttings and the use of salt and water and vaseline. Have you ever noticed what bushy hair sea-faring men have? Did you ever see a bald sailor? It is because their hair is in constant contact with the invigorating salt air, and is often wet with salt water. A good tonic of salt water should contain a teaspoonful of salt to a tumbler of water, and should be applied to the hair two or three times a week. The effect at the end of a month will be surprising.—American Spectator.

Inexpensive Charlotte Russe.

Line a well-buttered, plain, round mold with sponge finger biscuits cut to fit. The top of the mold is lined in the same way, or, if preferred, it can be decorated with any dried or glace fruit that may be handy. Melt one-half ounce of sheet gelatine in a wineglassful of warm water, and mix it carefully with half a pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth, a full spoonful of powdered sugar, and a half teaspoonful of any flavoring essence you please—the quantity of this depends on the freshness and strength of the essence. Pour the mixture gently into the lined mold and set it aside on ice or in a cool place till set, which it will be in a few hours.

No Horse at All.

Tourist (in Montana village)—This is rather a one-horse town, isn't it?

Native—T'ain't even that. There was a cloudburst here last week, an' the only horse in the place got drowned.—Light.

A Consoling Reflection.

At the end of of life we discover that we have passed nearly one-half of it in being happy without realizing it, and the other half in imagining that we were miserable.—Judge.

WOMAN OF FASHION.

[illegible]ol Riding Habit to Be Seen in Central Park.

Dresses at House Weddings—A [illegible]uatorze Coat and a Plain Skirt. [illegible]Almost Any Material Is Stuffed [illegible]pon by Fashion Devotees.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

[illegible] the park these early spring [illegible]s may be seen a pretty yet odd [illegible] of a woman on horseback, ar[illegible] an unconventional riding hab[illegible] woman is a beautiful young [illegible], petite, bright in manner, [illegible] stylish and one which any man [illegible] proud to accompany.

[illegible]r all, the pretty little Spaniard [illegible]es unaccompanied by anyone [illegible] the riding master or her hus[illegible] her cavaliers she has none, for [illegible]e reason that her attire is so [illegible]markable that no other men [illegible]en found sufficiently imbued [illegible] courage of their opinions to [illegible]ture forth at her side.

[illegible]ess that she has chosen is one [illegible]er own invention, suggested by [illegible]ings which she has seen and read, but [illegible] her own after all. It is a cross between a conventional riding habit for women, a conventional walking skirt, a pair of Turkish trousers and a man's riding suit. Yet the combination of all these conventionalities produces a suit

[illegible]ional thing [illegible] [illegible]ands upon the [illegible] if arrayed in a [illegible] with kilt plaited [illegible]akes a step, the fore[illegible] likewise the back one [illegible]s if a court petticoat were [illegible] a quilted satin skirt. But in [illegible]ere is no quilted satin skirt [illegible]ath, and the light is revealed [illegible]n the openings in these plaits in [illegible] most shockingly unusual manner [illegible]ssible. Yet the effect is very pretty, and on a still day one would scarcely notice that the skirt differed from an ordinary one.

Under this skirt, which is finished with braid in a tailor-made fashion, the rider wears a pair of full Turkish trousers; thickly wrinkled at every inch of their length and banded at the knee with a piece of black elastic.

Of course with this the rider sits astride of the horse, and permits the skirt to fall down on either side so that it entirely conceals the Turkish trousers. Hooks are fastened to the skirt and these catch into the trousers at intervals of three or four inches, keeping the skirt perfectly in place on the windiest day.

While such a dress as this seems most shocking because of the exposure which seems necessarily to follow, it is really less conspicuous in exposing the figure than the ordinary tailor-made riding habit. The latter shows exactly the size and shape of the legs, as well as their general position. The former conceals them by the full skirt which hangs over them.

Riding thus a woman is reasonably safe upon a horse and is much less liable to cramp than when seated sideways upon a side saddle. Yet the side saddle has conventionality in its favor, and the new method of riding has not. The pretty Spaniard says that she is unable to hire a horse at any of the riding academies for a jaunt in the park when thus arrayed, because the riding masters fear that some of the patrons might take exception to such a dress, and might object to being seen emerging from an academy that permitted its pupils to dress in this manner. Scarcely can a riding master be found as a companion.

In the meantime, the dress is so becoming that the pretty woman wears it and is much admired. At the same time she feels comfortable and safe, declaring that never before has she so enjoyed equestrianism. Several women of fashion have expressed a willingness to dress in the same manner, if only some one could be found to take the lead. No one likes to venture forth alone, and no one has been able to secure sufficient cooperation to get a number of women together, for a trial trip. The same disadvantage attends this departure in fashion that has marked other decided changes, namely, the conspicuousness which renders it unpleasant for those who would otherwise be the pioneers.

Quite a change is taking place in the method of dressing at house weddings. As every one knows it has been the proper caper to wear one's very best at wedding festivities and even to purchase a new gown especially for the occasion. Nothing worn or old or even the first newness off was considered good enough to grace so happy an occasion. But this spring those who have gone much into society have rejoiced that a new fad has arisen which permits, and, indeed, suggests, that they wear garments with the newness well off of them and not in any way remarkable for their elegance or style. For morning weddings a plain, scanty skirt of any check or plain material and the Louis Quatorze coat is suitable. Even a plain skirt with loose open bodice may be worn by a guest at one of these morning weddings. The occasion, while a formal one, is not considered such as to warrant full dress.

Another side to this dress question is the ethical one, which, with the nicety not hitherto considered, forbids a guest to run the risk of wearing a better gown than that in which the bride is arrayed. The bride is the central figure, the observed one, the only one who is entitled to a gown which shall attract attention and consideration.

For evening wear the shades of heliotrope, pure turquoise and the various tones of green are fashionable. Red and black are also much worn, and, in

THE NEW STYLE RIDING HABIT.

deed, are nearly as popular as they were two seasons ago. Deep red gowns with studs of jet graduating in size toward the waist are fashionable.

An entirely new style of dress has a low cut bodice, with the neck filled in with lace. A tucked yoke is also seen with these low cut bodices, and for dinner wear a thin lace yoke, drawn high above the neck with a narrow ribbon, is seen. A saving is effected in dresses by means of these low neck bodices. For the street the neck may be filled in with a yoke of colored cloth, supposing that the material is black, and for evening the yoke may be trimmed with jet. Black bengaline makes up into unusually beautiful dresses, when combined with jet and supplied with jeweled front.

The passion for feather trimming has lasted over into late spring. For exceeding the season when such ornamentation has been considered suitable. It is still seen as in edging to the border of the high medici collars, and finishing the cuffs and lapels of the Louis Quatorze coats.

A pretty dress, ecru in tint, and ladies' cloth in material, came down in the Broadway cars yesterday. The skirt was scanty, drawn back so tightly that the wearer seemed scarcely able to walk in it, and yet when she did take a step the dress seemed to yield and produced an effect as graceful as is ever seen in the new umbrella case styles. The waist of the gown was buttoned—actually buttoned with visible buttons all the way down the front. The buttons were of gilt trimmed with silver.

On each side of the button a broad lapel of navy blue velvet was turned back until the outside point of the lapel almost touched the high puff sleeves. The collar was a standing one, at least two inches in height, and a broad collar-like lapel stood up around the neck and turned back in front in two large points. This lapel or collar was also of navy blue velvet. As a wrap against the coolness of the late afternoon the wearer carried over her arm an ecru cape which, when donned, would be tight fitting in the back and thickly braided with a cord of deep brown. Full puff sleeves, bell shaped at the hand, and a loose front bordered with feather trimming completed the trimming of this pretty garment.

On the newest gown, chiffon, thickly gathered or shirred in several rows, is put about the neck of gowns and down the front, being used exactly as the feather trimming has been. The chiffon is exceedingly easy material to handle, being light, soft, silky, yet sufficiently firm in texture to hold its own when placed in standing rows of gathers or shirrings. It comes in all colors,

SUMMER BEAUTIES.

and its soft, pretty effect is becoming to the face.

Just one more dress? It was worn by a bas bleu, a literary woman who is so plain in dress that she seldom permits herself the luxury of wearing anything more elaborate than the round waist and Puritan skirt of a year ago.

The dress was a gray beige, with a full bodice. There was a Swiss belt with steel embroidery and more of the steel embroidery trimmed the cuffs and went across the front of the narrow skirt in a broad band. Scroll edging in steel was used sparingly upon the waist. A high collar was of red velvet, and there was also a plastron of the same material. With this gown went a hat with gray rustic straw, caught up fancifully at one side, where a great bunch of red and gray ostrich tips held it in place.

"You Press the Button."

A curious costume for London fogs is said to be the invention of an American visitor, and is to be made of light waterproof cloth, to protect the wearer from the damp of the fog. It is to be compact and comfortable in cut and furnished with buttons the size of a half-crown piece. The whole brilliancy of the new garment lies in the buttons, which will be really tiny electric lamps connected with a miniature battery concealed in the dress, after the style of those used by fairies in the pantomimes. A soft toque, with lamp in front, is desirable, but not necessary, to complete the fog costume, which can be lighted up as occasion demands.

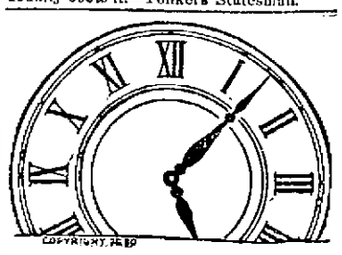
What Won't They Use for War?

Through experiments made by English military authorities it has been found that whenever the atmosphere is laden with smoke or mist the power of an electric light is greatly diminished by crossing the beam of light by that of another at a certain angle. At the point of intersection the illuminated space is practically made a screen. It is proposed to utilize this knowledge, since the electric beam can thus be made to serve as a screen, back of which tactical op[illegible] ducted in [illegible]

Scourged to their Graves.

So subtle and tenacious is the poison of malaria, that many persons afflicted with it never, through life, get rid of the venom in their systems. Such people are not to be found among those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which completely eradicates it. Most benign of anti-malarial specifics, it is also a sovereign remedy for biliousness, kidney troubles, costiveness and dyspepsia.

WHEN a woman wants to drive anything out of the house she "shoos" it. A man usually boots it.—Yonkers Statesman.



The hand of time deals lightly with a woman in perfect health. But all functional derangements and disorders peculiar to women leave their mark. You needn't have them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to your rescue as no other medicine can. It cures them. For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, it is a positive remedy. It is a powerful, restorative tonic and nervine, imparting strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. It keeps years from your face and figure—but adds years to your life. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case. If it doesn't, your money is returned.

"German Syrup"

A Farmer at Edom, Texas, Says: "We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Trouble is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country.

John Franklin Jones.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

BILE BEANS

STAND ALONE

AS BILE MOVERS.

They dispel poisonous bile from the system, thereby curing bilious attacks, constipation, headache, malaria, dysentery, and all stomach and liver disorders.

Two sizes, one price.

BILE BEANS, 20 in each bottle, One a dose.

BILE BEANS SMALL, 40 in each bottle, 2 to 4 a dose.

Sugar Coated. Pleasant as candy. Sold by Druggists.

25 cents per bottle.

J. F. SMITH & CO., 255 & 257 Greenwich Street, New York City.

★ COCA-★ CALISAYA TONIC

Combined with Sulphate of Hydrastia.

A Valuable Remedy in all forms of DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA, CONVALESCENCE from Fever and all debilitant complaints, and in all cases of Impaired Digestion, attended with loss of appetite, despondency, sleeplessness, etc. Unequaled as a Nerve Tonic for over worked men and weak, nervous women.

This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves, purifying and nourishing the former, and stimulating the latter to a healthy physiological action. Price per pint bottle $1.00 Bottles for $5. For sale by Druggists generally or sent express paid on receipt of price. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TAYLOR & MYERS PHARMACY CO., 109 E. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Sixteen page circular of prominent physicians' recommendations mailed free.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

KITTY AND KITTY.

I have a good friend and my friend has one too,
And both are devoted and tender and true;
One's noble and brave, the other's gentle and pretty—
And ne'er has been told of in story or ditty,
And ne'er has been found in the country or city,
A pair of such friends as are Kitty and Kitty!
If Kitty was glad, why, Kitty was too,
If Kitty was sad, what Kitty could do
In pleasure or pastime, in frolic or fun,
To make Kitty happy, most surely was done,
They played in the rain and they played in the sun,
In taking a walk or in taking a run,
Were always together;
In good or bad weather,
In running and leaping,
Or playing housekeeping,
In playing with dolls, or in playing a game,
In house or in meadow, 'twas always the same.

But out of this friendship a misstep occurred,
Which proved very plainly the truth you have heard,
That all are not equal in gifts or in graces,
And talents may differ as much as our faces:
For Kitty and Kitty climbed up a tall tree,
Which bore such thick blossoms you scarcely could see
The two loving friends—when lo! out on the grass
Did Kitty with eyes alert, see something pass,
Quick, quick as the lightning, with one leap and bound
She jumped from the tree and stood safe on the ground,
And held fast a beautiful, bright butterfly
That trembled all over as though it would die.
When Kitty saw this she cried: "Look out for me!"
And with a bold spring she jumped out of the tree;
But O what disaster! what shrieks and what pain!
Her folly had cost her a break and a sprain,
And taught her the lesson that everyone knew—
That one Kitty can do what another can't do.
The story is plain—and I need not say more—
One Kitty had two feet, the other had four!
—Zitella Cocke, in Our Little Men and Women.

ALFRED HORN'S DAUGHTER.

The Many Trials an Innocent Rag Baby Caused a Small Boy.

Alfred Horn was seven years old, but you would have thought he was seventeen at least to have heard him talk; there was nothing he resented quite so much as being called "a little fellow," or "Alfie," and he never omitted an opportunity of telling that he was Alfred Horn, jr. He had worn boots for two years, and had actually begged for a coat with tails!

You would never have suspected such a manly young fellow as this playing with a doll, would you? But he did let himself down to it, and that is what my story is about.

Alfred had neither brother nor sister, but he was very social and longed for a playmate. His mother did not like him to associate with the boys in their village, so he was shut up mostly to the society of Carlo, his water spaniel, which was a beautiful creature with long silky ears and spotted, curly coat of white and yellow, and Billy, a cat with fur as black as ink, except one white spot under his chin, which made Alfred's father call him Reverend.

Alfred's father was a merchant, and had lately taken a partner, Mr. Grill, into his firm; this gentleman had bought a house on the street next to Mr. Horn's and the back-yards joined. You may be sure when they were moving in Alfred was very much interested in all of the operations, and sat on the back fence most of one day. Much to his disappointment, he did not find out that they had among any of their bedsteads or tables a dog or a cat, but there were three little girls.

In a day or two they came into the yard to play with their dolls. They looked very pretty to Alfred, but I suppose they would not to the little people of to-day, for it was forty years ago, and though their dresses looked very much like the dresses of to-day, they wore pantalets that came down to their shoes, and their curls instead of being tied back with ribbons hung over their faces, almost in their eyes. Alfred was not at all bashful, and he determined to get acquainted without delay; so he tied a string to Carlo's collar by which to lead him, took Billy under his other arm and started to crawl through the fence. Now Carlo and Billy were generally the best of friends, and what in the world possessed them to quarrel just then nobody ever could tell, but just as Alfred had set foot on the other side and Carlo's paws were on the bar ready to follow, the dog gave a ferocious bark and Billy darted away with a humped back and eyes blazing like emeralds. The little girls all screamed and ran into the house. Alfred was mortified enough. He boxed poor Carlo's ears so soundly that he hung his head, folded his tail between his legs and did not look up for half an hour. Billy climbed upon the barn and sat looking at them with a very injured air. By and by the little girls stole shyly back, and Alfred told them very politely that his dog would not hurt them, and as he looked so meek they finally ventured to come up and pat his head. Then they all grew quite talkative, and he found that their names were Mary Jane, Nannie and Lottie. At first he thought they looked exactly alike, but soon he found that Mary Jane was very sober and honest; that Nannie laughed all the time, and that Lottie lisped—quite a difference, you see. The dolls rejoiced in the names of Geraldine, Susannah and Belinda. Alfred admired them as much as it was possible for a boy to do. I fear you would not have thought them pretty or "lovely," isn't that your word? They were made of cloth, with the hair and eyes and mouth painted on, and they did stare dreadfully. But these girls loved them just as well as you do your dolls with their blonde hair and bright black eyes that open and shut.

After this, Alfred spent much of his time in Mr. Grill's yard, and Carlo made himself useful by drawing Belinda and her companions in a little wagon, and Billy so far redeemed himself as to submit to being dressed in a hat and coat and riding behind the dolls in the capacity, I suppose, of a black footman, much to the loss of his ministerial dignity. But Alfred sometimes felt himself at a loss, especially at their receptions and dinner-parties, because he had no doll to train and introduce. Finally, Nannie said one day: "I wish you had a doll, Alf. Wouldn't it be nice?" So Alfred begged his mother to make him one, but she said she could not. He must ask his grandmother. Now, his grandmother was very fond of Alfred, as he was her only grandson, and she set to work at once. She made him a doll larger than any of those belonging to the little Grills, and he insisted that it should be dressed like her, so she, quite flattered, made it a little Vandyke and cap with a frill, and a pair of spectacles out of a piece of wire. "I expect to see you put back into dresses every day, Alf," said his father, who was a great tease. But his mother came to the rescue. "Now, Alfred, stop! The child has never had anyone to play with, and if he can take any comfort with those girls, I won't have him bothered.

All the little Grills were delighted with this addition to the circle of their acquaintance, and decided that she should be called Grandmother Horn. The old lady bore her honours with great satisfaction to all concerned for several weeks; then there came a misunderstanding. Carlo was giving the dolls a ride, and taken them each in turn, except Grandmother Horn, when, as Alfred was about to put her into the wagon, Nannie insisted that her Belinda should go instead; it was the place for old folks at home, she said. Alfred was not willing that Grandmother Horn should be deprived of her rights, and they began to quarrel. It went on from bad to worse, till Nannie's face was like a flame, and Alfred unhitched Carlo and started for home. "It looks silly for a great boy to be playing with a doll, anyhow," said Nannie. "Tho thilly," lisped Lottie. Now, Alfred liked Nannie the best of the three, and the words struck home, for he had not yet lost his manly ideas, and to be twitted by a girl is humiliating indeed. He never went out of his own yard for three days, and lost all affection for Grandmother; in fact, grew ashamed of her, and denied to visitors that she belonged to him, but said she was Aunt Elvira's, which was dreadful, for Aunt Elvira was very grave and proper young lady, who was shortly to be married to a minister. And at last, to get her out of his sight, he carried her up in the garret and shut her into a valise of his father's.

Five years passed. Poor Grandmother was quite forgotten. Alfred was twelve years old, quite ambitious at school and on the best of terms with the Grill girls. Carlo was getting old, and did not do much but lie in the sun. Billy had died two years before, much wept over. Alfred's favorite amusement at this time was keeping store in the barn, where he had a veritable counter and shelves and carried on a thriving trade, being patronized by the whole school. He sold shavings for gingersnaps, and sawdust for sugar, and newspapers for silk and calico, and he had three jars of genuine candy, which brought him as much profit as anything. He still liked Nanny Grill best, though she was a fearful tease. Once, when she and Mary Jane came to buy candy three cents' worth—he rolled up five sticks, and Nan suspected why, but Mary Jane was slow, and insisted that they should carry it directly back and tell him that he had made a mistake. So they did, and Nan said, mockingly: "I thought you learned to count, Alf, long ago." Alfred colored to the roots of his hair, and said it was all right, but honest Mary Jane sturdily laid down two more cents, and Nan looked as though she enjoyed his confusion.

It happened about this time that Mr. Grill was going on a journey, and wanted an extra valise. I have one up in my garret that is just the thing, and I will sell it to you for a song."

"Run over and get it, Alf."

The valise was brought to the store and opened, and their lay Grandmother Horn in all the dignity of her cap-border and Vandyke. The gentlemen burst into a loud laugh. "Alf, this belongs to you, I believe." But at the first glimpse Alfred had shot through the door like lightning. He looked on the time that he spent in playing with dolls much as an old man looks on the follies of youth.

"Well, I have paid for this, at any rate," said Mr. Grill, and locked it up, and carried it home to his girls. They recognized it at once. "It will be just the thing to plague Alf with," said Nannie.

The next morning, when Alfred went out to open his store, he found grandmother lying serenely upon the counter, with a paper pinn ed on her Vandyke, bearing these words:

"Grandmother Horn, the beloved property of Alfred Horn, Jr., after being lost for a period of years is now returned to her sorrowing owner by the hands of friends."

Afred was wrathy enough. He took poor grandmother to the woodhouse, mutilated her horribly with an ax, and stuffed her into the ragbag, and he did not speak to one of the Grills for two weeks.—J. D. Underwood, in N. Y. Tribune.

ON THE CANALS OF VENICE.

How People Travel in One of the Large Cities of Italy.

Venice is a city in Italy. It is built in the water, and contains four hundred and fifty bridges, the handsomest of which is built of marble, and is called the Rialto.

The streets are canals, and are traversed by boats known as gondolas, managed by boatmen called gondoliers. These boats are thirty feet long and five feet wide. They are very graceful in shape, and deliver passengers and goods in every part of the city, just as street cars, cabs and express wagons do on the paved streets of our cities. There is a cabin, called the *felze*, in the center of the boat. It is carpeted, hung with curtains and furnished with cushions.

The prow, or fore part of the boat, is high, and is often richly gilded and handsomely carved. The prow is made still higher by being surmounted with a curiously-shaped head of bright, flat steel, and called the *ferro*. The gondolier steers by it, and his quick eye tells him at once that if the *ferro* will pass under a bridge, the cabin will pass under it too. There are two steps at the prow end, by means of which the passengers enter the boat.

The gondolier stands up on the boat, looks very graceful, and handles his boat with much ease. The oar is not fast in a rowlock, like our oars, but is free, which enables him to stop instantly, to turn as if on a pivot and to glide in and out of every nook and cranny. He is expected to know every sunken pile, and every iron ring in the walls. He flashes his eyes about him, and is constantly on the alert. He is very quiet, hence Byron, in one of his poems, says:

And silent rows the songless gondolier.

He does not seem to be working hard, and he would stare with astonishment, and with something of disgust, probably, at eight university men straining and pulling at their oars in smooth water. It would strike him as very funny, too, to see them rowing with their backs toward the prow.

Because of a very old law, the ordinary gondolas are painted black and are hung with black cloth, which gives them a somber look. Those used by foreign ambassadors, and for state purposes, however, are bright and pleasing in their appearance.—Frank H. Stauffer in Our Little Ones.

GOOD AND BAD YEARS.

An Interesting Example of the Working of the Law of Supply and Demand.

In the year 1890 the United States raised only about seven-tenths as much corn as it did in 1889, and less than five-sixths as much wheat. Were the farmers who raised and sold this crop the poorer for the decrease in the amount produced? Assuredly not—notice that we do not say all farmers, but only those who raised this grain—for it is estimated by the department of agriculture that the smaller crop of corn and wheat of the year 1890 will turn out to have been worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the large of 1889.

This is an interesting example of the working of the law of supply and demand. It has been repeatedly and truly said that the increase in the amount of money which the farmers received for their grain was not merely in spite of the reduction in the amount raised, but on account of it.

The crop of corn in 1889 had been the largest in nine years. It amounted to more than two thousand one hundred millions of bushels, and for this crop the farmers received an average of twenty-eight cents a bushel—the lowest average price in nine years.

The corn crop of last year, on the other hand—less than fifteen hundred million bushels—was actually the smallest for nine years, notwithstanding the many thousands of new farms that have been opened; and it is not surprising that the average price of corn should have risen to its highest figure in nine years—a little more than fifty cents a bushel.

It may appear from this that a great drought, or some other condition which makes farmers' crops small, is a blessing rather than a calamity; but it should be remembered that the picture has another side.

The "blessing in disguise" was, as we have already hinted, only a blessing to those agriculturists who succeeded in growing a crop, and had more than enough corn for sale to compensate them for the decrease in their products. Many thousands had none to sell, and many thousands had to purchase corn or sell their stock, losing the profit which they hoped to gain from feeding the stock.

Moreover, on account of the scarcity and high price of corn, millions of half-fattened swine, which the farmers could not afford to feed, were sent to market, causing a low price of pork, and a loss in that direction even to many farmers who succeeded in raising a surplus of corn. The consumers of beef have also obtained a poorer quality than usual.

Nor, though a smaller aggregate crop may be worth more than a lager one, is it to be supposed that it is of advantage to a farmer to raise less corn or wheat than the acres he devotes to either of those crops can be made to produce.

If there is abundance, and the farmer raises a thousand bushels of wheat for which he can get only sixty cents a bushel, it is more to his advantage to have a thousand bushels to sell than it is to have only five hundred.

On the other hand, if crops are very poor, it is perfectly evident that the more wheat the farmer can raise the better off he is. It is not scarcity on his own farm that helps the farmer, but scarcity on other people's farm.

Of course in a year of light crops the number of those who suffer is vastly larger than of those who gain. For scarcity means high prices to all consumers, diminished railroad receipts, a smaller quantity for export and exchange with foreign commodities, and a generally reduced surplus of savings. It is, therefore, a disaster to all except the particular persons who raise a surplus which they can sell at a high price.

It is a practice of producers of grain, sometimes not fully taken into account, to keep back as much of their crop as possible for the period when prices are best. In March, 1891, more than one-third of even the small corn crop of the year before was still on hand, and more than one-fourth of the wheat crop was still in the farmers' granaries. These proportions are considerably larger in years of abundant crops,

Meantime, whether crops are large or small, the quantity used for food steadily rises. Of the small wheat crop of 1890, more was actually consumed in the country than of the large crop of 1889; and for it the consumers paid an averge price—to the farmer at his farm—of about eighty-four cents a bushel as against about seventy-nine cents for the crop of 1889.

The average inhabitant of the United States consumes four and two-thirds bushels of wheat per year; and in most of the Northern States the consumption is about five bushels per head.—Youth's Companion,

SELECTION OF EYE-GLASSES.

A Word of Advice Concerning the Care of the Eyes.

Never purchase glasses from a peddler or a jeweler. Even opticians, except the most careful ones, practically allow the customer to make his own selection, and if he is near-sighted he commonly selects glasses which are too strong, while if he is far-sighted, he selects such as enlarge the print, or else are of too low a number, from the false idea that this will favor a longer preservation of his sight.

Many persons suffer from astigmatism, a defect which prevents the rays of light from converging at the same focus. The afflicted person is sometimes born with it, but sometimes it develops after adult age is reached. Anyone who has astigmatic eyes should consult a skillful oculist.

Sometimes there is spasm of the muscles of accommodation. In this case the person may seem to be near-sighted while really far-sighted, or greatly near-sighted while only slightly so. The oculist alone can treat such eyes.

The medical name of near-sight is myopia. In this defect the rays of light converge to a focus before reaching the retina. The opposite of this, in which the converging point is beyond the retina, is called hyperopia. Hyperopia gives rise to headaches and neuralgia, from the constant strain of the muscles of accommodation in viewing distant objects. Persons afflicted with it need convex glasses, but naturally select concave ones. The glasses should be the strongest that can be worn with comfort, and should be used all the time, both for far and for near vision.

In myopia, the glasses should be the weakest that bring the sight to nearly normal vision when the print is at a distance of fourteen to sixteen inches. Many persons, when first fitted, are unable to wear with any comfort any glass that makes the vision perfect. They complain of vertigo, and objects appear small and unnatural. In such cases the strength of the glass should be decreased, even though the person does not see so well. It is desirable to wear the glasses about half an hour before deciding on them.

Old sight—presbyopia—begins about the age of forty. It is first noticed by the tendency to hold the paper further off. The glasses should not enlarge the letters, but simply render them clear and natural at the ordinary reading distance. Whatever the ocular defect, the proper glasses should be obtained as soon as it is discovered.

In addition to the above defects, there may be a weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles, with a constant strain on the weaker to make it do its full share of the work. This strain may cause severe neuralgia of the head and nervous symptoms generally. In such a case consult a skillful oculist.—Medical Classics.

SHE AND HER DOG.

One Canine Pet that is of Real Importance—The Fuss Made Over It.

She was a slender maiden, stately and fair to look upon, as she entered a famous ladies' shop on Broadway, leading in leash a Scotch collie very much muffled and beribboned. "Have you any material to match that?" she said, pointing with pride to the canine aristocrat.

"To match what?" asked the perplexed salesman.

"To match Jack," she answered clearly and calmly, stroking the handsome head pressed against her skirt.

Recovering his presence of mind by a mighty effort, the man threw down the goods and having found the exact shade of "Jack's" silky coat, the girl calmly ordered the material sent to the dressmaker, as if matching dogs were an every-day occurrence. As she turned to go she said to her companion:

"All the smart girls are going to have gowns to match their pet dogs this year, don't you know? It sounds foolish, but it isn't at all, for don't you see if you don't get the right shade you have to be brushing dog's hair off your dress all the time. Last year I had a green dress, and I just wore myself and the dress out brushing. Everywhere I sat down Jack had been before me, and all the hairs rubbed off the cushions on my gown. I shall never forget going to the matinee with Dick Travers. You know he is so immaculate himself, and so particular about the girl he takes out. Well, I brushed, and mamma brushed, and Katie brushed that gown, and I had it all arranged that I wouldn't sit down at all until we started, but, of course, I forgot, and off I went covered with long light hairs on my back. Really he hasn't taken me out since, and they say he is devoted to that Maxwell girl. You know she has canaries. Jack has been so sick I had to stay home from three lunches and a ball. Mamma said she just couldn't and wouldn't take the responsibility of him when he was sick. I had to refuse myself to my callers even, he was suffering so and I was so worried. I sometimes wish I had never had Jack. You do get so fond of a dog you know, and I don't like to be so fond of any thing, not even a lover, that I can't enjoy myself if he is sick. I don't suppose you will believe it, but a nice dog like Jack is just as dangerous to have in the house as a fascinating man. You can't help liking either one of them more than you want to, and more than is good for your peace of mind. The only difference is the dog is more apt to get attached to you than the man and return your devotion. And dogs are more faithful, too, if they once get fond of you. But they are a care."—N. Y. Sun.

FEMININE BREATHING.

Extract from a Lecture by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A few years ago I made special and extensive studies with regard to the natural breathing of the Indians among the Yumas and other tribes, also Chinese women, and the peasant women of Germany, France and Ireland. The observer is confronted with many difficulties, for although ordinary breathing is carried on automatically, immediately when you tell a person to breathe naturally he begins to breathe unnaturally. The process is in a degree under the control of the will, although ordinarily without volition, but in taking thought it ceases to be automatic. Children are the best subjects in which to observe natural breathing. I found that women who wore their clothing perfectly loose, without the slightest constriction about the waist, invariably breathed just like men, and yet the cultivated, civilized woman thinks that it would be "horrid" to breathe as a man breathes. As an experiment, I put a man into corsets, and found that he breathed just like a corseted woman.

During my investigation I asked a Chinese doctor if the Chinese man and woman breathed alike. He thought a minute and said: "No; when the Chinese man breathes, the air comes in at his mouth, goes down to his stomach, then to his lungs, and is breathed out. With the Chinese woman, the air goes down one side the backbone then up the other side, then into her stomach and down into her lungs and then is breathed out." But he gave me no reason for this indifference. By means of a sphygmograph I was able to take accurate tracings of the breathing of a large number of these Chinese and savage women. I compared them with the tracings of civilized men and found that they were alike, while the civilized woman breathes in precisely the opposite way. I found one Indian girl who breathed just like a civilized woman, and the case perplexed me at first, but upon investigation found that she was so anxious to be civilized that she had hunted up an old corset and squeezed herself into it. I also made tracings of a large number of lower animals, male and female, and found that they breathed precisely alike.

It is a well understood fact that women do not breathe enough, and if one faints away in a church the first thing to be done is to lousen her clothing. In true, natural breathing the whole lung capacity is filled, and in just the same way that a bottle is filled. First the sides are drawn out by means of vigorous action of the diaphragm, and then the abdomen swells out in front, and lastly with a little effort the chest stretches and a little more air is taken into the upper part of the lungs. If one would study natural breathing let him observe a little child asleep, and he will see that there is a slight swelling of the whole front of the body.—Reported by Helen L. Manning.

IN THE GRIP OF A PLASTER.

"Old Si's" Rheumatic Remedy Had Double Back Action Results.

"Old Si," whom all the habitues of Park row have known for years, hobbled down to work the other night in a state of physical pain. Rheumatism, his old foe, had settled in his feet, made walking a misery and life a bore. While he was putting on the largest and most comfortable pair of shoes in the place a customer's attention was attracted by his groans.

"What's the matter, Si?" he inquired, sympathetically.

"Rheumatism," growled Si, as he crowded a badly swelled foot into a roomy brogan.

"Try borax and garlic, old man; it's the best remedy in the world. I've tried it many a time and never failed to get relief sooner or later—generally sooner."

Si said he would try it, but the next man who came into the store told him that there was nothing so efficacious for inflammatory rheumatism as porous plasters when applied to the affected part. Borax and garlic he ridiculed as a barbaric remedy.

"Borax," he declared, will shrivel your feet up so much that you will not be able to recognize them, and as for garlic, why the least said about that the better."

Si was suffering and was anxious to try anything and everything that promised to lessen his agony. He decided on the spur of the moment to buy porous plasters, and he did so.

That night after reaching home he cut one up, shaped the pieces to his feet and placed them inside his shoes. The next morning he drew on his footwear and wore them down to his business in the evening. Trade was brisk, and Si was kept moving pretty lively in response to many calls at the counter and raps on the tables.

All night long he wore the shoes, as he was determined to give the plasters a good chance to get in their work. They got it. That night Si was compelled to go to bed with his shoes on, simply because he could not get them off. Shoes, stockings and feet had become as one, and they stuck closer than a brother.

When he arose in the morning the situation was unchaaged and Si became desperate. The porous plasters was still there and so was his rheumatism. Neither had budged an inch. In despair he held a family consultation. The outcome was that Si was recommended to soak his feet in hot water until the plasters relaxed their grip. Into a tub of water Si plunged his feet and seated himself on a chair. For hours he waited for them to thaw, but the plasters held on with death-like tenacity. But at the close of the fourth hour they showed signs of yielding, and Si, ably aided by his family, began to tug at his shoes. Little by little they gained on the plasters until finally the shoes were torn off, but with them came large sections of cuticle from the soles of poor Si's feet. For many days afterward Si walked around much after the manner of a hen on a hot plate.

The man who suggested porous plasters has not yet lost his scalp, but Si intends to have it dangling at his belt before long.—N. Y. Herald

Their Meeting.

Miss Downes My brother, Upson, said he met you on the other side—just as you ran out of Berlin.

Mr. Rounds (sadly)—Yes; I remember very well. I met your brother just as he ran out of cash.—Puck.

SMITH—"I heard you lost fifty dollars on the races yesterday." Johnson—"It is not lost. I know where it is. Green has it."—Detroit Free Press.

...making great preparations for their bazaar and fair which is to be held in the Grand Opera House, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, July 2, 3, 4 and 6. The Opera House will be tastefully decorated for the occasion and the numerous booths, laden with their bargains, will present a pretty and interesting sight. The management have decided to give an elegant China Tea Set to the married lady receiving the most votes. The principal contestants put forward by their friends are Mrs. R. W. McCarry and Mrs. Chas. Chafee. A gold headed cane will be presented to either Jim Connors or Charley Wilson, which ever gets the most ballots. The gold watch will be given to either Miss Helen Stransky or Miss Lizzie O'Brien and the silver watch goes to Frankie Lambert or Thomas Keenan. The ladies are working hard to make a success of the fair in a pronounced manner. They will serve supper from 6 to 8 P. M. each day of the fair. No admission fee will be charged and everyone is invited to attend.

HAZELHURST.

John Howard is the happy father of a brand new baby girl.

Paul Browne, of Rhinelander, made us a pleasant call on Saturday.

A large number of our people are expecting to celebrate the Fourth at Rhinelander.

J. A. Brunley and Fred Daniels, of Minocqua, came down and got a breath of metropolitan air last Saturday.

Bob Stack, Allie Quick and Bert McNutt, of Merrill and part of the Merrill-Minocqua base ball club were here Monday.

Cy C. Yawkey returned from a trip to Lima, Ohio, Saturday. While there he purchased a locomotive and six logging cars for the Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co.

The Hazelhurst ball club went to Minocqua last Sunday and played the Minocqa-Merrill aggregation. There was a large crowd in attendance. The game was characterized by terrific slugging and numerous errors on both sides. Quick and Stack, of Merrill, occupied the points for the Minocquas and a Rhinelander batters for the Hazelhursts. Quick was knocked out of the box in the eighth inning and Darrow took his place. Jacobson pitched a good game for the Hazelhursts but had poor support. The Hazelhursts won the game by a score of 25 to 17 and feel proud of their victory as this is their first game this season and they had no practice at all before the game. The Hazelhurst team play the Merrill club at Minocqua July 12 and expect to put up a much better game.

Important Trade Name Decision.

Judge Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, has recently handed down an opinion, and granted a perpetual injunction against the defendants in the case of The Hostetter Company against the Bruggemann, Reinert Distilling Co., ALIAS "Gold Spring Distilling Co.," prohibiting the advertising, manufacturing or selling of any article of stomach bitters, either in bulk, by the gallon or otherwise, or in any way making use of the name "Hostetter" except in connection with the sale of the genuine bitters, which are always sold in bottles securely sealed; and also prohibiting the sale of any bitters in bulk, though the name "Hostetter" be not used, but the suggestion made to the purchaser that he can put them in the empty Hostetter bottles, and purchasers would not discover the difference. His decision supports The Hostetter Company in the exclusive use of the name "Hostetter" in connection with either the manufacture or sale of stomach bitters in any manner or form whatsoever, and firmly establishes its ownership in the name "Hostetter" as a "TRADE NAME."

"ARE you in favor of cremation?" he inquired, in the hope of stimulating talk. "Yes," she replied, "ice creamation."—Washington Post.

ALL disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

LIFE is as uncertain as a penny-in-the-slot machine. You may get your tutti-frutti and you may get left.—N. Y. Herald.

No specific for local skin troubles equals Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

IT is hard for the young man who is just learning to ride the bicycle to lead an upright life.—Somerville Journal.

DO NOT purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

IT is only when he brings in his bill that the physician declares himself in favor of high heals.—Washington Post.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

WHEN a man pulls down the shade and jerks it off the roller he gets a curtain lecture.—Oswego Palladium.

"CAT-NIPPED!" squeaked the mouse as Tabby got a grip on him.—Washington Post.

Rheumatism
—IS—
PROMPTLY CURED BY
St. Jacobs Oil
Cures Also: Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Swellings, Soreness, Frost-bites, Stiffness, All Aches.
THE Chas. A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Proclamation!
Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:— "A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best
ANTI-BILIOUS
medicine ever used. I always prescribe them."
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Cure All Bilious Diseases.

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NEW NORTH.

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IN the text of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" there are ten thousand words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary.

OF the estimated wheat crop of 1891 of 500,000,000 bushels Uncle Sam's folks will need at least 300,000,000 for home use and will have but 140,000,000 bushels for export.

WE hear a great deal about smokeless powder. There is a statue, canonization, immortality and eternal gratitude for the man who can invent a smokeless cigarette.

WHEN China finds and convicts a dishonest official she chops his head off, and never gives him a second trial. The Chinese believe that they can give this republic pointers.

EXPERIMENTS at the McGill university in Montreal show that a signal may be flashed through the round circuit of eight thousand miles of ocean cable in the average time of only 1.05 seconds.

MISS GARNER, of New York, who has just married Sir William Gordon-Cumming, is one of the heirs of the great Garner estate, which is conservatively estimated at the pleasing figure of $70,000,000.

ANTWERP diamond frauds are said to have fooled the world with 25,000,000 francs worth of bleached diamonds since they commenced the business. But as long as the owners are not aware of the fraud they are happy.

JUDGE PHILLIPS, of the United States court at Kansas City, has decided a case interesting to accident insurance companies. He decides that sunstroke is not an accident, but a brain disease, arising from natural and known causes.

A VERY sensible little booklet has been published under the ominous title of "Getting Married and Keeping Married." There seems to be in this age a need for instruction in the second clause. Too many people think the work is all done when the marriage ceremony ends, when the fact is that the real courtship then begins.

THE 14th of June was the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag. On that day in 1777 the continental congress passed the resolution establishing the stars and stripes as the national standard. The Sons of the Revolution have issued a request that the day hereafter be annually observed by flinging the glorious star-spangled banner to the breeze.

A BOY in New Jersey has created a great deal of trouble for the school authorities of that state because he refused to apologize for kissing a girl and would not take a whipping from the teacher. The boy refused to acknowledge that he had committed a crime even though the kiss was stolen. He was dismissed from school, but the county and state superintendents were both boys once, and they have reinstated him.

A NOVEL and interesting feature of the immigration to this country is the Danish immigration to Maryland. The first arrival some time since was a colony of 462 under the leadership of Peter Cedar, of Copenhagen, and now 100 more have arrived. They will buy 1,700 acres of land in Prince George's county, near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between Baltimore and Washington, and will devote themselves to dairy and truck farming, in which the Danes are adepts.

AS USUAL, most of the graduating class at Yale this year will study law, says the Boston Herald, and it will be the same at Harvard and all the other colleges, doubtless. It is the most crowded of all the professions, but it still holds out the most attractions to the ambitious young men about to choose a calling in life. We suppose it is speaking entirely within bounds to say that not one-half of the young men who go into law ever succeed in making a living out of that alone.

A RECENT visitor to Concord, N. H., ran across an old man who claimed to have worked for Hawthorne, and who indulged in this bit of description of that author: "I could never get him to say anything till after three in the afternoon; he was writing and thinking about his books, you know, mornings. Why, he'd go as near to me as that tree (pointing to one three feet off) and never see me mornings. But after three, when I was working 'round, he'd sit on a saw-horse and talk."

EDWARD WHELAHAN, who died recently in New Haven, Conn., was nearer to the head of the army for a longer time than any other man. He was a trooper in Company B, of the Fifth Connecticut cavalry, but was detailed as the personal orderly of Gen. Grant. When Grant rode out the armed cavalryman rode fifteen paces behind to personally guard his commander. Wherever Grant walked there Whelahan followed. The trooper was a tall, powerfully-built man of splendid military bearing, a bold and skillful rider, a soldier of recognized bravery and a faithful man.

THE census bureau has made public a bulletin on the subject of bituminous coal production in Pennsylvania. It shows the output of that state to have been 32,774,089 short tons in 1889, nearly double that reported at the tenth census. The total value of the output is given at $27,953,215, or an average of 77.2 cents per short ton at the mines, against $18,567,129 in 1880, or an average of 166.8 cents per ton at the mines. The average number of persons employed in 1889 was 53,760, against 83,248 for 1880, the amount paid for wages in 1889 being $21,142,951, against $10,863,583 for 1880.

OVER two and a half million dollars have been absorbed by the short term endowment societies which have been going to the wall so rapidly of late in Philadelphia. Very little of this money will ever go back to the artisans and working people who paid it. Most of those who went into these get-rich-quick orders realized that they were only engaging in a speculation. Their experience shows how ready people are to speculate when the cost is small and the returns promised large, and how little attention is paid to which way the odds lie until it is beyond their power to retrace their steps.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IT has been decided by the treasury department that wedding presents from abroad must pay duty unless they were manufactured in the United States.

THE treasurer's statement on the 18th showed a cash balance of $44,115,000, of which $22,029,000 was on deposit with national banks and $20,250,000 was in fractional silver, deducting which items the net cash balance was but $1,835,000, which was the lowest figure yet reached.

THE president and family left Washington for Cape May on the 18th.

THE business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 19th numbered 253, against 244 the preceding week and 199 for the corresponding week last year.

THE EAST.

IN New York Generezi Desiderio, an old Italian, sold his handsome young wife to Allessandro Vanegi for $30 spot cash.

THE city of Seabright, N. J., was burned. No lives were lost, but 250 families were rendered homeless.

NINE deaths occurred from sunstroke in New York city on the 16th and thirty others were prostrated.

AT New Brunswick, N. J., Mrs. Catharine Hughes died at the age of 107 years. She was born in that city April 16, 1784.

A MAN named Bixby, of Royersford, Pa., while crazed by whisky seized a little girl named Kiner and jumped into the canal and both were drowned.

AT Boston the 116th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated on the 17th.

OVER 3,000 immigrants arrived in New York on the 18th, 145 of them being Mormons bound for Utah.

A JEALOUS negro named Saunders shot and killed his rival, named Harris, and accidentally killed Mrs. Harris at Oakdale, Pa.

THE execution of Jacob Schrele took place at Bridgeport, Conn., for the murder of Louis Drucker on January 25, 1888.

IN Pittsburgh, Pa., the Alleghany Reformed Presbyterian church has withdrawn from the Presbyterian fold because the synod recently deposed its pastor, Rev. J. R. J. Milligan.

IN the test suit of Meyer & Dickinson, of Philadelphia, against the government to recover excess of duties levied on materials used as hat trimmings the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. This verdict involves about $30,000,000.

FIVE persons, C. F. Gilbert, his wife and child and Mrs. Livingstone and a Mrs. Dickerson, were drowned in the river at Derby, Conn., by the upsetting of a boat.

THE National Cordage Company of New York has bought all the cordage works in Canada for $3,000,000.

THE anarchist, John Most, was resentenced at New York to one year's imprisonment.

WEST AND SOUTH.

BROWN CUNNIFF and a man named Turner were struck by an engine at East Hillsboro, Ill., and killed.

REPORTS that the Anaconda and adjacent copper mines in Montana had been sold to a foreign syndicate were denied.

THERE was a light snowfall at Bonham, Tex., on the 16th while the temperature was 82 degrees.

THE republicans of Ohio in convention at Columbus nominated the following ticket: For governor, William McKinley; lieutenant governor, A. L. Harris; state treasurer, W. T. Coper; auditor, E. W. Poe; attorney general, J. K. Richards; supreme judge, M. J. Williams; school superintendent, O. T. Carson.

CASEY, Ia., was inundated by a heavy rain and two girls were drowned.

WHILE bathing in a pond near Grant City, Mo., Charlie France and his cousin, Myron Gardner, were drowned.

OWING to domestic trouble John Duty, living near Benton, Ill., shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, on the street and attempted to kill his wife, but failed.

IN Nebraska the heaviest rain known for years fell on the 17th. The town of Battle Creek was flooded and several houses wrecked. At Humphrey Bartholomew Bogus was killed by lightning, and at Palmer the wife and grandmother of V. Lanion met a like fate.

RILEY SMITH and William Farley killed each other at Little Rock, Ark., in a quarrel over women.

SIXTEEN survivors of the Blackhawk war held a reunion at Galena, Ill. Only twenty-three of the pioneers who fought the Indians in 1832 are still alive.

THE death of ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington occurred at his home in Madison, Wis., in his 80th year. He was governor of the state in 1855.

THE bursting of a mill-race destroyed 300 acres of celery at Kalamazoo, Mich., involving a loss of $10,000.

SPACE has been given every state and territory in the union at Jackson park, Chicago, for a building at the world's fair.

ON the mountains in which is situated the Concepcion silver mine, in the state of San Luis Potosi, Mex., a waterspout drowned twenty-three persons.

W. M. DOW MURDERED Capt. Perkins and his 14-year-old son, of Gainsville, Tex., as the result of an old feud.

THE steamers Alert and Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Behring sea under special orders to prevent seal catching.

AT Utica, Ill., a cloudburst caused damage exceeding $100,000, and throughout the entire Illinois river valley heavy losses resulted from floods, which washed out crops and swept away houses and live stock.

A BROKEN rail ditched a freight train at Disko, Ind., and sixteen cars were wrecked and twenty head of imported cattle killed.

AT Baltimore William K. Duval was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary for obtaining christening and Christmas gifts from United States senators and others under false pretenses, alleging that he had named children in their honor.

NEAR his home in Crook county, Wyo., James Waggener, a noted horse thief, was lynched.

MISS LUE BELL and George Thompson, both colored, were struck by a train near Dayton, O., and both were killed.

ON the 18th John Brooks, of Waldron, Mich., celebrated the 105th anniversary of his birthday. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, is in good health and is Michigan's oldest citizen.

A SCHOOLHOUSE near Norfolk, Neb., was washed away during a storm and Charles Miles, Cora Hanlin and Anna Cox were drowned.

AT Napanee, Ind., a windstorm did great damage to the crops and fruit trees, blew down barns and outhouses, and blew houses from their foundations, some of which were totally wrecked.

IT was said that thousands of immigrants were crossing at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., monthly. They were not examined as to their means of support, as the government has no immigrant inspector at that point.

A FAST express train on the Illinois Central road was wrecked near Kenner's station, La., and six persons were reported killed and twenty injured.

WILL H. HOCKWALDER and Willie Kreipke, both under 30, and two colored men were drowned by the overturning of their skiff in a sudden windstorm opposite Golconda, Ill.

A FEW miles north of Belvidere, Ill., a cloudburst caused great damage.

NEWS of the drowning of Lieut. Robinson, W. C. Moore and four other men of the United States cutter Bear at Icy bay, Alaska, has been confirmed.

FLAMES in the Nestor block at Marquette, Mich., caused a loss of $100,000.

AT Altoona, Pa., rain flooded the streets, and Mrs. Barbara Reichl, aged 35 years, and Katie Brady, aged 8 years, were killed by lightning. Small bridges throughout the county were swept away by the overflowed streams.

IN New York on the 19th the temperature was 54 degrees—the coldest June day in that city on record.

HEAVY rain flooded the streets at Fort Scott, Kan., and Buck run, a ravine which traverses the city from south to north, was transformed into a raging torrent. Several persons were drowned.

MARY DAVIS and Alice Jones were killed by the cars near Union Springs, Ala., while crossing a trestle.

AMELIA HEISEMANN was fatally shot at Fall River, Wis., by her jealous lover, Seymour Turner. Turner then shot himself, probably fatally.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SENATOR ABBOTT, the new premier of Canada, has succeeded in forming a cabinet. It is practically the same as under Sir John Macdonald.

THE new census of England and Wales shows a population of 29,000,000, an increase of 3,000,000 in ten years.

KILBURN J. BROWN, a conductor on the Canadian Pacific railway, was discovered to have been for ten years smuggling goods, thus defrauding the United States government out of over $100,000.

AT all the North German coast cities a hurricane did great damage and scores of persons lost their lives at Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Dantzig.

AT the request of Premier Rudini, Sig. Corti, late Italian consul at New Orleans, prepared a report on the New Orleans affair. He affirmed that the victims belonged to no particular society, but were murdered because they were Italians and were competing in the labor market against natives.

IN the railroad bridge accident at Basle, Switzerland, 150 persons were killed and the injured numbered 200.

IT was said that a plan had been discovered in Guatemala to annex that republic to the United States.

A BOAT containing eleven persons was struck by a squall and upset in Rice lake near Peterboro, Ont., and John Foote and his two daughters were drowned.

THE bill to prohibit children under 11 years of age from working in factories was adopted by a vote of 203 to 186 in the British house of commons. This was a liberal victory.

FIFTY lives were lost by the cloudburst in the Mexican mountains near Catorce.

THE four children of a family named LaChance were playing in a boat near Port Neuf, Can., when waves from a passing steamer caused the boat to fill and they were drowned.

MRS. DAVID CLARKE, of Blenheim, Ont., who was deserted by her husband and left without means of support, drowned herself and her two children.

IN one day sixty earthquake shocks were experienced throughout the province of Bengal, India, and many buildings were destroyed.

LATER.

A Dry Prospect.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 22.—The Missouri river is higher than for several years, and is still rising.

All government work on the Kansas shore has been abandoned and the government fleet moored in a place of safety.

At the rate the river is now cutting the land away it would require but a short time to place Elwoods upon an island and leave St. Joseph two miles from the river. This would also leave St. Joseph's $1,000,000 bridge standing over a dry spot where the river once wended its way south.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K. C. M. G., member of parliament for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and Mr. W. Dawson, of the Canadian survey department, have been appointed arbiters in the Behring sea reference decided upon between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain. It is expected that the first meeting of the board of arbitration will take place in October next.

A TORNADO is reported from the counties of Monroe, Metcalf and Washington in Southern Kentucky. About fifty farm houses were swept away, and the loss to crops destroyed will amount to $25,000. Near Tomkinsville, James Shaynes' house was wrecked and several members of his family injured. McPherson's house and Bartlett's distillery were destroyed.

SEVEN convicts attempted to escape from jail at Cole City, Ga., on the 22d. One of them was killed, and Ward and Palmer, white, and Jackson, colored, were wounded fatally. They were all armed, having overpowered the guards and secured guns, and in the fight killed Pat Rowland and Jack Rankins, guards, and wounded Capt. Moreland, foreman, seriously.

THE financial statement prepared in the office of the secretary of the treasury on the 22d, shows a net surplus of $4,664,879. The United States treasurer's statement shows a net deficit of $963,164. The cash balance by the treasurer's books is $42,952,917.

IT was announced on the 22d that Mrs. Cora Belle Fellows Chaska will soon apply for a divorce from her husband Sam Chaska.

THE Nashville Savings Bank, the oldest banking institution of Nashville, Tenn., closed its doors on the 22d.

WARREN A. SHAW, at Beverly, Mass., shot three men, his two daughters and himself. Cause jealousy.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

It Causes a Collision Near New Orleans Which Results in Six Deaths and the Injuring of a Number of Persons—Similar Disasters at Other Points Prove Fatal to Several.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—A collision on the Illinois Central railroad Friday night near Sauve was caused by an open switch, where a freight train was sidetracked and was run into by the southbound fast express. Four men were killed and six severely injured. The killed were: Engineer W. D. Mitche, Fireman John Lawson, Charles Mann, of McComb City, Miss.; Bill Williams (colored), of Hammond, Ind. The wounded: Engineer Charles Corcoran, of New Orleans, about the head; Postal Clerk L. T. Binford, of Jackson, Tenn., about the spine, breast and legs; Postal Clerk T. J. Frazer, of Trenton, Tenn., severely scalded about the lower limbs, hands and face; Yson Lewis (colored), severely injured about the legs, head and hands; Jim Lewis (colored), of Hammond, severely scalded about the head, face and hands; Calvin Neits (colored), badly scalded about the head and upper portion of the body and both legs broken. Frazer and Neits died in the hospital here Saturday night.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—An excursion train of fifteen cars which left this city Sunday afternoon on the Nickel-plate railway jumped the track near Dover, O., and seven cars were wrecked. The train was loaded with street railway employes and their families who were going to Oak Point, a pleasure resort on the Lake shore. Henry Rogers was killed and more than thirty persons were injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—Two freight trains collided on the Chicago & Alton railroad at Williamsville, 15 miles north of this city, at 3:30 Sunday morning. One was a double-header, which was sidetracked at Williamsville to permit the southbound passenger train to pass. The passenger train was followed by engine No. 173 and a caboose, also coming south. When the passenger came by the signals were not given promptly or were misunderstood, and the result was that the double-header started north and crashed into engine 141 just above Williamsville. The three engines were piled up in a heap together and several cars were derailed. Engineer George Brown of engine 143 was thrown beneath engine 98 and crushed beneath the boiler. Both of his arms and legs were broken and his injuries will prove fatal. Brown was taken to his home in Bloomington. Engineers Con Maloney and J. Wills were somewhat injured but not seriously. The firemen saved themselves by jumping and escaped without serious injuries.

WILLOW SPRINGS, Mo., June 22.—Saturday afternoon engine No. 3 on the Nablett narrow gauge road about 10 miles west of this city, on a horseshoe curve, ran into a push-car containing eleven employes. James Kanitzer and Fred Eberlea were killed instantly.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

It Is Won at Chicago by Strathmeath in the Presence of 40,000 Spectators.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Notwithstanding disagreeable weather the great American derby Saturday was a conspicuous and overwhelming success. Forty thousand people witnessed the race. The value of the stakes was $21,800. The result of the race was a victory for Strathmeath, ridden by George Covington, and owned by Green Morris, but he did not win it until after a game fight. The second horse was a great surprise, being Poet Scout, the least tried horse in the lot. The latter's stable companion, High Tariff, was considered the better animal of the two, but after running a mile he was suddenly seen to waver, slacken his pace and a moment later fell dead of heart disease. Poet Scout set the pace most of the distance of the race, but was passed by Strathmeath on entering the stretch, and the latter won by a length and a half. Kingman, the much-advertised Kentucky horse, was third, Vallera fourth, Ludowic fifth, Michael sixth, Pessarra seventh, Snowball eighth and Forerunner ninth. Balgowan was scratched. The time, 1½ miles, was 2:49¾, very fair for the track. The winner was the favorite in the betting at 2 to 1; Kingman was 3 to 1; Pessarra and Snowball, 4 to 1; the rest, 8 to 1 and more.

The record of the American Derby, one mild and a half, is as follows:

Year.	Horse.	Rider.	Value.
1881	Modesty	Murphy	$13,001
1885	Volante	Murphy	10,775
1886	Silver Cloud	Murphy	9,375
1887	U. S. Bald	Hamilton	10,040
1888	Emperor of Norfolk	Murphy	11,310
1889	Spokane	Kiley	16,950
1890	Uncle Bob	Kiley	16,700
1891	Strathmeath	Covington	21,800

Time—1881, 2:49¾; 1885, 2:49¾; 1886, 2:50¼; 1887, 2:50½; 1888, 2:49¾; 1889, 2:51¼; 1890, 2:55¼; 1891, 2:50¼.

LOOKS LIKE A BIG HARVEST.

The Government Crop Report Shows Generally Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The special bulletin issued by the signal office for the week ending Saturday shows the conditions of crops as follows:

Iowa and Nebraska—Too much rain during the past week for best crop conditions, corn especially needing sunshine; slight damage by hail in southwest Nebraska.

Michigan and Wisconsin—Conditions favorable to all crops, although sunshine and warmth are needed. Drought broken in Michigan. Hay is reported less than a half crop in Wisconsin.

Ohio and Indiana—All crops doing well, though rainfall has been badly distributed in some parts of Indiana. Wheat harvest begun in Indiana; crop heavy. Weeds somewhat troublesome in portions of Ohio.

Illinois—Heavy rains in Missouri and northern Illinois have damaged crops somewhat. Crop conditions favorable except oats. Corn growing well.

INSURGENTS GAINING GROUND.

The Esmeralda Destroys Balmaceda's Means of Revenue.

IQUIQUE, June 22.—The insurgent warship Esmeralda has shelled and completely destroyed the government works at the Lobos or Seal Guano islands. Shipments of guano are now impossible, and government revenues therefore cut off. The startling news has reached Iquique that there is serious disaffection among Balmaceda's forces at Coquimbo, an entire batallion having revolted. Several officers who refused to join them were killed. These troops are marching northward to join the congressional forces at Caldera.

A Sad Tragedy.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer La Bretagne which arrived here Sunday from Havre reports that Joseph Feys, aged 40 years, a steerage passenger and native of Switzerland, while conversing with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, suddenly dragged his 5-year-old son Pierre from his mother's arms and threw him into the sea. The child was lost, and the father, who was apparently insane, was seized by the officers of the ship and put in irons. He had threatened to throw all his children overboard.

A NOTED HOOSIER GONE.

Death at Indianapolis of Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 22. Ex-Senator McDonald died at 11:35 Sunday night. He had lain in a comatose condition since 8:30 o'clock, and at 9:30 o'clock began the irregular breathing that showed denise was near. His death was peaceful and as if falling asleep. The funeral will occur Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McDonald told Dr.

JOSEPH E. M'DONALD.

Runnells Sunday morning for the first time of his total abandonment of all hope of recovery. His strength had shown a decided break, and opiates were administered in the evening to relieve the continuous and painful hiccoughing. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the communion was partaken of by him at the hands of Rev. Dr. M. L. Harris, of the First Presbyterian church, in the absence of his pastor, Rev. Joseph Milburn, of the Second church. The elders of the latter church and the immediate relatives participated in the service. Senator McDonald's mind was perfectly clear, and at the close he said he desired the communion as a testimony of his faith in Christ. He shook hands with all present, and said that now he would receive no more visitors. Shortly afterward he fell into an unconscious state, in which he remained till his death.

[Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler county, O., August 29, 1819, and taken to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1826. At the age of 12 years, after a brief period in the village schools, he was apprenticed at the saddlers' trade in Lafayette. While working at his trade he studied law, and when he finished his apprenticeship he was prepared to enter Wabash college in the higher classies. In 1840 he entered the law office of Zebulon Beard at Lafayette. The next year he was admitted to the bar. Before he received his license to practice he was nominated for county prosecutor and elected over his whig competitor. This was the first election by the people of prosecuting attorneys. Later, at the first election when attorney generals of the state were elected by the people, he was the choice. As attorney general he served two terms, and two years later was elected to congress, serving one term. In 1856 he was elected attorney general of the state and reelected in 1858. Declining for the third time he resumed his law practice and the following year moved to Indianapolis. In 1861 he was his party's candidate for governor and canvassed the state in a joint debate with Morton. He was defeated, but there was cast a bigger vote than had been cast the two years previous. In 1875 he was elected to the United States senate. He failed to be his own successor, Benjamin Harrison being chosen.

In his private life Mr. McDonald was at the head of one of the largest law firms in Indianapolis and one of the three foremost at the Indiana bar. He was engaged in a good many prominent cases which have been tests as to the constitutionality of the law. Personally he was genial, kindly and winning. In speech he was forceful without passion. There was no deceit in his composition. He was well known all over the country, and familiars spoke of him as "Joe" or "Uncle Joseph." He was married three times, two sons surviving of the four children of the first marriage. The great part of Mr. McDonald's life was his home life, for he was eminently a home man.]

THEY CRY FOR SILVER.

Meeting of the Free Coinage Men—Gen. Warner and Other Members of the White Metal Committee Issue an Address.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The national executive silver committee held meetings in this city Friday and Saturday. The following members were present: Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, chairman; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, vice chairman; Lee Crandall, of Washington, secretary, and L. M. Ramsay, of Missouri. Edwards Pierrepont was unable to be present. Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, were in consultation with the committee during the sessions. Saturday evening the committee issued an address, in which it says:

"The national silver committee desires to call the attention of the country to the object lesson which is being exhibited in the desperate struggle of the great financial institutions on both sides of the Atlantic to increase the gold reserves to avoid bankruptcy and ruin, and to the fact that any increase by one necessarily diminishes the reserves of others. For eighteen years the basis of credit in gold-standard countries has been growing narrower as the single standard has been extended and the production of gold fallen off, while the structure of credit has been growing proportionately larger and more insecure, until the relation of credit to actual money, as disclosed in the Barings' failure, in gold standard England has alarmed the world and started anew the scramble for gold that threatens all business undertakings and stands as a menace to every legitimate enterprise. The remedy is in the restoration of bimetalism. Place our money system again upon the broad basis of gold and silver as the money of ultimate redemption instead of gold alone. Support the credit system of the banks and the country by both the metals under free and unlimited coinage. A stable and not a fluctuating currency is required by legitimate business. Who can doubt that greater stability resides in money coined from the metals automatically regulated than in credit devices that to-day are and to-morrow may vanish?"

The committee says this is the paramount issue in this country and should be made such in the elections this year. All other issues are involved in this and cannot be separated from it.

Brutal Murder of an Old Woman.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 22.—Jack Kehoe, a saloon keeper of this city, murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann McCormick, aged 55, Saturday morning by pounding her to death with a beer bottle. He attempted to kill his wife, but failed. She received serious internal injuries, besides a fracture of the skull and nose, but will recover. The family quarreled over property matters. Kehoe gave himself up.

Buried by Sand.

ERIE, Pa., June 22.—Recent rains softened the crust of a high sand bank in this city, and Saturday, when a number of small boys began to dig at its base, it caved in on them. Fred Anders was taken out dead. Ed Andrews was taken out alive, but will die. James Burnsand Philip Kaufmann were saved through the heroism of James Donlan, who, although half buried, kept the sand back with his little arms so as to keep clear the faces of his companions. Joseph Schwartz, a stonemason, was buried in another locality and was rescued from beneath tons of earth, but will die.

Double Murder.

WINSTON, N. C., June 22.—A double murder was committed in this city Sunday morning. John Smith and William Walker got into a difficulty with some unknown parties near a disreputable house and sought shelter in the house of Henry Goins, a colored man. They were pursued and fired upon, the first shot killing Mary Goins. Walker returned the fire, and Smith, who was between Walker and his pursuer, was shot four times. Smith and the woman died instantly. The unknown parties have escaped.

FURIOUS STORMS.

Lives Lost, Crops Ruined and Much Property Destroyed by Tornadoes and Cloudbursts in Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois and Kentucky.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The heavy storm which swept through Kansas Friday has, as far as heard from, done incalculable damage to growing crops. At Fort Scott large dams broke about fifteen minutes after the storm began and the bottom lands were completely flooded, houses were swept away like straws, and it is feared that many lives are lost. The water in what is known as Buck run bottoms is fully a mile in width. Numbers of men, women and children can be seen on roof tops and in trees by spectators, but it is impossible to reach them. During the storm and overflow last night at Buck run a rescuing party were compelled to abandon their boat; two of the men saved their lives by catching hold of the trees, but the other, John Connalin, aged 19, caught hold of a limb which broke, and he was washed away. There is no doubt that he was drowned. No other lives were lost.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 22. The Star's Kansas specials report a terrible rain and windstorm in the vicinity of Osceola Friday night. About six inches of water fell. Great damage was done to growing crops. A passenger train on the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern road was ditched 3 miles from there, killing Engineer Lighter and a man named Crandall.

The damage to crops in a radius of 20 miles from Arkansas City is estimated at $50,000. Much of the wheat there was in the shock, and, although drenched with rain, a great part of it can be saved. The principal damage was to growing crops.

At Emporia the storm was a tornado, accompanied by an extraordinary rain. Three and a half inches of water fell in less than two hours. Nearly every cellar in the city was flooded and floors of many houses were covered with water, as the rain poured down faster than it could be drained off.

The wind blew a hurricane, but did no particular damage in the city beyond breaking down shade trees and shrubs. In the country the crops were leveled to the ground and along the creeks which overflowed their banks were washed out and ruined. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

At Chanute, Kan., the worst wind and rainstorm ever known struck the town and lasted about forty minutes. Several buildings were badly damaged. About 2,000 acres of wheat near the Neosho river east of the city were ruined, entailing a loss of about $20,000.

The storm could not have come at a worse time for the crops. Wheat was just ready for the reaper, and at some places had already been cut and stacked. Much of the crop where the storm raged is a total loss and the rest has been badly damaged. Corn had just got a fair start and was in no condition to withstand a heavy storm. Much of it was washed away and much will have to be replanted. Comparatively meager reports have been received from the country districts where the storms occurred, and a full estimate of the damage to crops cannot be made. From the facts at hand, however, it is estimated that the total loss will not fall far short of a full half million of dollars.

IN KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO, Ky., June 22.—A storm of wind and rain, the heaviest since the tornado of March, 1890, visited this city Saturday morning. At Lewisport George Ray, a farmer, was killed by the blowing down of a barn in which he had taken shelter. Several other barns there were destroyed and the Methodist church was blown entirely away. Great damage was done to harvest wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—A number of severe local storms occurred in several sections in Kentucky Saturday. Heavy rains flooded low lands in the vicinity of Paducah and some damage was done to crops. At Boaz, in the next county to Paducah, several small houses were blown away. At Bevier, near Greenville, seven houses were blown away and four persons injured, one, a Mrs. Miller, perhaps fatally. At Campbellsburg several houses were wrecked.

IN ILLINOIS.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., June 22.—The southeastern part of this county was visited by a cyclone Saturday afternoon, crops, fences, orchards and farm buildings suffering severely. John Grace's two-story house was blown down and John Weifenbach lost his dwelling, orchard and all outbuildings. John Bearman, another farmer, was struck on the head by a flying timber and fatally hurt. The reports are meager, and it is thought fuller information will show heavy losses of life and property. The track of the cyclone was about 200 feet wide, and everything was laid low in its path. A heavy rainfall accompanied the storm.

CAIRO, Ill., June 22.—A cyclone Sunday afternoon did considerable damage, unroofing a great many houses, tearing up trees by the roots, blowing cars off the railroad tracks and knocking all the telegraph wires down. L. M. Lass, of the Derrick boat, was blown from the bank across the river on to the sand bar. The ferryboat Bwynn, from Paducah with an excursion party for Cairo, just landing, was blown over to the Kentucky shore. Aside from roofs and shrubbery very little damage was done in this city.

IN THE COURT ROOM.

A MONTREAL judge has decided that a hotel cook is not a domestic servant.

TWO ATTORNEYS in St. Joseph, Mo., have been retained in suits against their fathers.

A SHERIFF at Gadsden, Ala., allowed part of a jury under his care to visit a saloon and drink beer. His indiscretion cost him a $50 fine.

AN Irish judge was presented with white gloves the other day to mark the entire absence of criminal cases from the calendar in his riding.

A THIEF in female costume arrested in New York the other day proved to be a man who had been wearing women's clothes for a number of years.

A JUDGE who is holding court at Broken Bow, Neb., is forcing attorneys to get up in the morning, as he has the docket called at 7:30 a. m., sharp.

STICKLERS for justice may appear very ridiculous, but they don't care for that. There are three suits in court at Ann Arbor, Mich., growing out of the loss of four trowels.

ANALYSIS of individual beets indicates that maturity, more than size, determines the sugar contents of the beet.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A New Kind of Trout.

It is said that a few specimens of a peculiar kind of trout have been taken from the trout streams in Waushara county this spring. They are in shape and size about like the ordinary brook trout, but their markings are different and beautiful. George Martin, of Berlin, who has been active in planting trout fry in these streams in former years and in catching the trout of late, caught one of the peculiar kind and sent it to the state fish hatchery with a letter of inquiry as to its kind. It has a bluish streak along its back. The sides are bright silvery, with a few delicate spots.

Costly Fire in Mondovi.

A fire broke out at Mondovi, Buffalo county, in rooms over a harness shop, and destroyed a large portion of the business center, including Dillon & Co., general merchandise, the Fuller harness shop, Southworth's hardware store, White's bakery, Kelly's furniture store, the bank of Mondovi, post office, Laughlin's photograph gallery, Miller's restaurant and Powers' saloon. Damage about $35,000. Insurance about one-half that sum.

Death of Harrison Ludington.

Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington died the other night at his residence in Milwaukee. Had he lived until the 30th of July he would have been 80 years of age. A general breaking down of his system, the result of old age, was the cause of his death. Mr. Ludington came to Milwaukee in 1838. He was for several terms mayor of the city, and and in 1875 was elected governor of the state while serving as mayor. He leaves a large fortune.

Principal of Downer College.

Miss Ella Sabin, superintendent of schools at Portland, Ore., has accepted the principalship of Downer college at Fox Lake. Downer college was formerly called the Wisconsin female college, but the name was changed at the request of Judge Downer, who left it property valued at $70,000 on such condition. Mrs Downer also left the college a large bequest.

Death of a Silent Citizen.

Daniel Isener died alone and somewhat suddenly at Manitowoc Rapids. For twenty years himself and wife lived in the same house, living entirely apart and having no communication with each other. Twenty years ago they quarreled and they then made a division of the house, and while living under the same roof each had their distinct domicile.

White Caps at Palmyra.

Twenty-five masked men surrounded the residence of a young man named Mortimer at Palmyra and bombarded the building with stale eggs. A few days ago Mortimer was notified to leave town, but refused to do so. The home of a married woman to whom Mortimer was accused of having been too attentive was also visited and stormed.

Rose Zobloski Convicted.

At Lancaster the jury in the case of Rose Zobloski, the young Polish woman on trial for the murder of Mrs. Dr. Mitchell and Ella Maly, rendered a verdict finding the plaintiff guilty of murder in the first degree. The defendant heard the verdict unmoved. The punishment is life imprisonment.

Had Rather Be Shot.

W. G. French was sentenced at Ashland to Waupun for life at hard labor for the murder of Gavin M. Stale about six months ago. French when asked if he had anything to say spoke for two hours reviewing his case. He asked to be shot rather than be sentenced to prison for life.

Killed by the Cars.

Joseph Usher, employed as a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was killed by the cars at Watertown Junction. He was alighting to get lunch at his home when he was run over. The deceased leaves a widow and two children. His age was 38 years.

The News Condensed.

Patrick McCaffery, of Chippewa Falls, was killed by the caving in of a sewer ditch.

Peterson and Melheim and a Mrs. Murphy, formerly of Chicago, have been arrested at Madison for arson.

Rev. Mr. Higley, pastor of the Second Congregational church of Beloit, celebrated the silver anniversary of his wedding and also a pastorate of twenty-five years.

John Regan died in Milwaukee from the effects of a sunstroke.

The Grand Temple of Honor of Wisconsin has amended its constitution so as to admit women as members.

Mrs. Charles Hoffman, of Cedarburg, was burned to death by her clothing igniting at an open fire.

Low water cut off the supply of logs in the Chippewa valley and the sawmills were closing down.

A boy named Pfister, 13 years old, fell from the cupola of a barn on Dr. G. P. Kingsley's farm near Waunakee and was fatally injured.

Diphtheria caused the death of another child of Widow Michels, of Waunakee. This was the sixth death in a family of eight.

A party consisting of Vet Graves, of Appleton, Otto Knemstead and F. C. Charlesworth caught 2,581 trout during a week's fishing in a stream near Kaukauna.

Fred Tutten, of Jones, Mich., was sent to Waupun from Janesville for two years. He was convicted of robbing his roommate of $140 and two gold watches.

A brakeman on the St. Paul road named David Scanlon was fatally injured at Deforest. He stumbled and was crushed by a car. Both legs were amputated.

John Balzen, a German farm hand, went to Darlington and received $20 bounty on a wolf scalp. While returning home in the evening intoxicated he fell asleep on the railroad track and was struck by the north bound passenger, killing him instantly.

Hugh Perkins, of Neillsville, who had been in the state prison over a year, will have a new trial for the murder of Isaac Maddaugh in 1884.

The commencement exercises in the university of Wisconsin were held at Madison and degrees were conferred upon 173 students, of whom sixty-two were graduates from the law department.

Cutworms were destroying the gardens and even the grass at Bayfield. They seemed to puzzle the oldest inhabitant, as a quart or more of them were frequently taken from the space of a square yard.